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Is It Krishna's Flute?

(FROM A PAINTING BY SYT. RANADA UKIL.)

AMELIA EARHART AS HULA GIRL

The Spanish Government is using all its means to preserve this historic windmill of Don Qui xote at La Mancha.

Welcomed to Hawaii by a tra ditional Hula girl and scores of floral leis, Miss Amelia Earhart is shown here upon her arrival in Honolu'u.

The Natural History Muscum, Patiala. (Courtesy: "Indian State Railways Magazine".)

Miss Lowell Winton, well known California danseuse, always on the lookout for unusual dancing frocks, is shown garbed in one of the huge leaves of the "Philoden-dron imperalis" tree.

Bruno Richard Haup'mann who has been condemned to death for the murder of the Lindbergh baby is seen with his chief of counsel, Edward J. Reilly.

Cochin—Alleppey—Through Back water.
(Courtesy: "Indian State Railw ays Magazine.")

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A History Of HUMAN PROTEST

FROM AMOS TO LENIN AND GANDHI

The Great French Revolution: The Taking Of The Bastille And The Invalids

By PROSCOS

(The first four articles on the French Revolution were published in the "Sunday Chronicle" of the 16th December, 13tht and 27th January and 10th February).

The French Revolution may be said to have begun with the defiance of the King's authority by the National Assembly. But with the first metrayal of Mirabeau the Revolution passed from the Assembly Chambers into the streets of Paris and Versaille. The humble petition of the Assembly did not induce Louis to abandon his plans of a coup d'etat and the sack of Paris arming at the final destruction of the leaders of the people at the Palais Royal and the Breton Club.

Storm Gathers

The days preceding the memorable 14th of July were marked by unusual preparations and activities. Squibs and fireworks were used to draw people into the streets, and then unknown orators harangued the masses about the movements of the Court and the ambitions of the King. On the 25th June a band of volunteers marched to Versaille to fight the troops which were expected to invade Paris and which never arrived. The other volunteers lighted bon fires in the streets where they were joined for the first time by the soldiers of the French Guards. The representatives of the districts met at the Hotel de Ville and formed a Permanent Committee to act as the War Council. On June 30 eleven soldiers were arrested for refusing to fire on the people. Loustelot, the Editor of the "Revolutions de Paris" marched to their prison with four thousand men and released the prisoners, and the dragoons who were sent out to protect the prison fraternised with the processionists. The shortage of bread having increased, riots broke out in the surrounding districts of Paris. A brisk enrolment was now begun at the Cafe de Caveau for an insurrection, and when it was known that Broglie had taken charge of the army a defiant poster was put up in the streets of Paris: "Should the troops fire a single shot, they would put everything to fire and sword."

On July 2 the Counts d'Artols and Polignacs were attacked and on the 8th and insurrection broke out amongst the twenty thousand unemployed who were engaged by the Government to repair the roads. One the tenth some toll gates were burnt and food and provisions were allowed to enter Paris free of duty. On the eleventh Necker was dismissed and exiled. A procession of thousands went direct to face the troops, and after some shots were fired the soldiers laid down their rifles and the French troops fired on the hired Royal German Regiment. The tocsins rang the whole night, people flooded the streets and paid sous to buy gunpowder, all toll gates were razed to the ground and houses of monopolists were deprived of the grain. It was on this day that Camille Desmolins, with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other, called the people "to arms." On the 13th monasteries were attacked with cries of "Bread" and debtors were released from the prison of La Force. When bread was obtained a cry arose for arms, and thousands of pikes were forged day and night for the coming battle. The Assembly terrorised by the march of events, hastily armed the middle classes and futile attempts were made to disarm the people.

Storming Of The Bastille

The 4th of July is a memorable day in the history of France. The Bastille stood in the heart of Paris. The middle classes, in the heat of excitement forgot their differences with the men of the faubourgs and a number of them went to the Invalides to demand arms. Meanwhile seven thousand people marched to the Invalides, and not meeting with any resistance from the soldiers secured twelve pieces of cannon and led them to the Bastille. The cells of the armoury were deprived of the muskets and shots. 200,000 people thronged on that memorable day the streets of Paris, surrounding the Place Louis fV, the Invalides and the Bastille. Some futile attempts were made by peaceful persons with De Launey, the Commandant of the prison, to avoid bloodshed; but thousands dashed to the fortress shouting "Down with the bridges, we want the Bastille." An entrance was at last obtained and a few shots from the Swiss soldiers settled the fate of the prison. The people refused the terms of the soldiers to surrender, downed the bridges and put many to the sword. De Launey was dragged into the streets, and in spite of the attempts of some of the leaders to save him, was shot dead.

The end of the Bastille gave a death blow to the King's illusion of a coup d'etat.

When the King heard of the Paris revolution at Versaille he was filled with an hatred which made it impossible for him to realise the futility of his plans. He gave an arrogant reply to a petition of the Assembly to dismiss his minister and recall the troops. The middle classes now established their power at the Hotel de Ville. The people from the faubourgs were willing to give up their lives as a price for their expected Liberty and Equality and they only wanted leaders who could lead them to their cherished goal. They could trust implicitly and they never realised that they would be ordered to return to the faubourgs when the power now vested in the monarch was secured by the middle classes. Meanwhile the king proceeded to the Assembly, recognised the authority of the delegates and declared their inviolability, as long as they were members, and he was received with raptures of "Vive le roi"".

By now the people of Paris knew their King too well to trust him. They formed themselves into the Paris Commune, dug up trenches in the streets and barricaded their houses in order to give a fitting welcome to the troops when they arrived. The King went to Paris in order to make peace with the citizens, and at the Hotel de Ville the Mayor of Paris put the red-blue-white cockade of the republic on his head. The Princes at the Royal Court saw in this the end of their immediate dreams and the hopes of a foreign invasion, and they began to emigrate to other countries. It is said that the King himself was to leave Paris and go to Metz where he was to be joined by a large army which was to invade Paris. But when the carriage was ready Broglie refused to escort him, and thus deserted by his Generals and the nobility, he decided to make peace with Paris. However manyy of the refugees were arrested and brought back especially Foulon, the contractor of the army and navy and his son-in-law who had speculated at the expense of the people; and the former was dragged through the streets of Paris and hanged on a lamp post whilst the latter was trampled down by the angry mobs. Only those who were responsible for causing grievous injuries to the people suffered severe reprisals.

Peasants In Rebellion

Heartened by the triumph at Paris, the real revolution now began in the villages of France. The revolution of the peasants which had started in January, 1788 latestd for five years and finally succeeded to put an end to feudalism and secure back to the peasants the communal lands which were taken away from them in the seventeenth century. In January 1789 the peasants refused to furnish the statute labour and thus the revolution began.

The rebellion soon spread to Dauphine, Franche Comte, Maconnais, Viennois, Picardy, Alsace, Dyon, Stratsbourg, Troyes, Amiens, Auvergne, Thionerville, Vesoul, Belfort, Saarlois, Forbach and innumerable other places where the peasants took their scythes and axes to deal their death blows to feudalism. They had no other idea, they did not realise then the difficulties involved in the complicated functions of Government.

The King who had no troops to manage Paris could do nothing to suppress the roused energy of the people. Moreover it is always difficult if not impossible to suppress an extensive peasant revolution by means of troops. In most cases the châteaux and monasteries, and the houses of monopolists and corrupt municipal officials were pillaged and sacked; the charter rooms, lists, title deeds, land records and other feudal papers were committed to the flames; and the lands meadows and woods of the feudal lords were confiscated and divided between the peasants. The excise officers were driven away and their offices shared the fate of the chateaux. The peasants then took possession of the town hall and held a popular election to elect a municipality which was to be completely autonomous, and thus came into being the district municipalities on lines of the Paris Commune, which were to become the backbone of the revolution, and which were to forestall every reactionary act of the servile Assembly. The municipalities fixed the price of bread and meat; compelled all persons, who were formerly exempted, to pay taxes; and in some cases released the prisoners confined in jails.

Popular Excesses

Persons who had become notorious as monopolists, speculators, corrupt officials and harsh feudal lords suffered penalties which have to be termed cruel and inhuman; but these excesses of humanity could have been averted if the State had realised the necessity of educating its citizens But in many cases the smaller feudal lords and those who were known for their charity, benevolence, caracter and integrity were left unmolested. In such cases the lords were approached and they peacefully handed over the feudal title deeds and other documents after which they had to take the oath of renunciation. Then the whole village joined in a dance round the May pole.

The peasant risings in France effected more the middle classes than the King, for they imperilled their designs to secure for themselves the lands of the feudal lords. Moreover they seemed to challenge their fortress of private property, though it cannot be said that the acts of the peasants had in them even a tinge of communistic principles. But their acts were sufficient to arouse the ever vigilant instincts of the middle classes, and they immediately took measures to arm themselves and form the National Guards who were to play an important role in the civil war which was to leave its foot-prints in the patn of less than a century more of French history.

(To be continued.)

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THE PAST

A Study In Cynicism

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

He like millions of his time stood there on a lonely road, a nebulous figure, more a concept than a personality, a symbol of conflicting emotions and ideals, a spiritual jelly-fish with no outline, no shape. He had not dropped from the blue heavens, he had a past from Adam, or Gayomart, or Manu, or ever so much before connected with prehistoric flying monsters, with whom the law of self-preservation was the law of death. Gigantic monsters of death like our modern engines of destruction, they warred and fought and preyed upon one another because they had funy brains. Might was right. God or Allah, Ormazd or Brahma who had created them watched helplessly the long blood trail for survival, as the modern old lady of any peaceful suburb watches helplessly her dear League of Nations in grip of pre-historical lust of conflicting powers.

He is in the iron paws of the past, the long bloody centuries of hatred rapine, lust, ambitions of kings, chapters headed Helen, Cleopatra, Catherine, Yengiz, Attila, Napoleon, Alexander with that lusty maid, who seduced the conqueror in a frivolous moment to make 'bon fire' of Persepolis. The Past with all its limitations and hatreds, concentrated, refined, comouflaged, sometimes known as customs, taboos, habits, traditions, had the poor fellow in its iron grasp.

AN UNEQUAL CONFLICT

It was an unequal conflict, as the philosopher says he was not even consulted before he was born, which country, caste, class, religion he would like to be born into? Twenty years after his birth on this lonely road, inheritor of all the centuries and their limitations he was practically in jail. His very brain which secretes thought was not his own, cockpit of ideals, hatreds, and economic necessities. Everywhere there was conflict from the squabble of cells in his own body to the Laocoon—like conflict between gigantic trunk and gigantic boulders on the hills which looked so innocent and beautiful, hills in the east where the sun rises in the morning—the Vedic Sun destroyed by the stereoscope and telescope into some huge conflagration of gases and dark spots, one amongst billions, a slave of another star, rushing through space at the rate of nine miles a second, a space in which sun and planets blow up like rockets.

This consciousness of being a speck of dust or a "grain of sand" overwhelms him. Is it worth while? This tremendous search after Truth this silent solidarity with a brain-box which can never be independent of Faiths which are partial truths. He simply can't speak the truth; in the midst of such conflagration how can he preserve his balance. Of course, there are minarets and domes, temples, and lecture halls, biological and zoological museums, chemical laboratories, the philosopher's lecture room, the poet's garden or great, the lovers' walk, where Truth is worshipped, followed, sought after. In the library under that dome there is the past written in varied languages from a self-satisfied European standpoint, or from a self-satisfied oriental outlook. There is the internal combustion engine of his college laboratory, the dynamo of his physics class, and the dynamo which would drop bombs on cities before the world is ten year older.

Blinded by taboos, slave of his past, with the iron law of the stomach making him do the most ignoble things, consciously and even unconsciously, what is the poor fellow to do? Please, do not judge him harshly. If he is not of your faith, he was not, as we have been consulted before he was born. The malarial mosquito, the rose, the lion, they were also not consulted. It just happens, call it Karma, Kismet, Allah's Will, Blind Necessity, Law, Chance. We are just beggars of goodwill, if that is in our powers. The shadow of good is evil, an enexorable law which requires that every good thought should have an evil one at its elbow. You simply can't stir the Pacific with a soup ladle, the depths and immensity of it all is beyound us.

INVISIBLE BARRIERS

Our friend on the lonely path is bound down by invisible barriers, spritual walls forged by greed, despotism, custom, unhumanity and inconsiderateness, which seem to be so universal in this world. We are preying upon one another, with heartless competition as our main motive of action. We have our parenthetical moments when seduced by words we believe in Creative Love, in Truth is Beauty, or Truth is God, but there is the Devil behind who does not rest till he has poisoned and vilified the very air we breathe. You can't be happy in a world of spectrum analysis, where truth is analysed not for beauty, but for profits, for dividing one communnity from another. As Abdul Gaffur Khan said the other day, you can't enjoy even your Karma. How can you? Our friend on the long dusty road and millions like him are to-day more than ever before scattered like grains of sand by trade-winds, which flow from capitalist cities. It's all grab and competition. The American Armament inquiry has revealed basic facts of life and government. White lotus-eaters are improving with the Sermon on the Mount, wars are made and maintained by armament manufacturers, and by their flunkeys in the Government offices and the Press. It isn't worth while shouting, Past is the Capitalists' greatest asset, with conventional religion to bless the ignoble alliance. At most we can realise our limitations, and wait for the show to bust or just wallow in sentiment and "hope" that on some day somewhere human nature will change and even neighbours, even their wives will love another. In the meanwhile give up seeking God. "When asked to define the nature of God, the seer of the Upanishad sat silent, and when pressed to answer exclaimed that the Absolute is Silence."

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"I GUARDED KINGS"

Scotland Yard Officer Narrates Thrilling Story Of Assassination Of King And Crown Prince Of Portugal

By EX-INSPECTOR HAROLD BRUST
(Late of the Special Branch, New Scotland Yard)

CHAPTER II.

(In the first instalment of his enthralling memoirs, ex-Inspector Brust told of his early days at the British Embassy at Lisbon, and of his personal encounter with an anarchist who was making an attempt upon the life of the King of Portugal. Though Mr. Brust frustrated the attack, he knew that sooner or later the regicides would strike again—and here he tells how the blow fell upon the Royal House of Portugal, with terrible results.)

Crowned heads "off duty" are intensely human individuals, and in many cases very charming people. Some of the happiest memories of my life are of the days in 1907 when as personal attendant to Sir Francis Villiers, British Ambassador in Lisbon, I was privileged to visit and mix with the Royal Family of Portugal

Sir Francis paid frequent visits to the Palace and I accompanied him, entrusted with the dispatch case. There were delightful informal tea-parties, when various members of the Royal Family would stroll in from tennis or riding. The King would have finished State business with Sir Francis, formality would be waived, and on these occasions it usually fell to my lot to hand round the tea-cups and refill them when empty.

Sir Francis, something of a humorist with a penchant for joking in a quiet way, would glance at King Carlos and murmur "Quite an asset to our Embassy, our Mr. Brust, don't you think? Quite the most adept diplomatic tea-pourer we ever had!"

Laughter at my expense. I was a young man, and Sir Francis delighted in this sly "leg-pulling", commenting upon my appearance with the object of trying to make me blush. Sometimes I was able to turn the laugh against him by a quick retort. My accent—for I replied in the language of Portugal, as always when speaking before the Royal family—would send the young princes off into fits of laughter.

Both the princes were unassuming and thoroughly likeable in every way. The Crown Prince was taller than his brother Manuel, a slim, fair-haired, blue-eyed young man with regular features and a charm of manner that won all hearts.

In contrast, Prince Manuel was more sturdy, giving promise of becoming a powerful, well-knit man. Typically Latin in appearance, his hair was thick and black, his eye-brows were well-marked, and when amused his eyes flashed and sparkled in a most attractive way.

To me, an Embassy servant and one far below them in the social scale, they were courtesy itself, speaking to me as an equal and never at any time making me feel my position. Since those early days I have encountered many men and women of less exalted rank, upstarts in authority inflated with ideas of their own importance who addressed everyone beneath them with a nasty I-am-your-better attitude. If I have learned anything of life, it is that the very highest and the very lowest on the social ladder are the most easily approachable, the most unaffected, and the finest friends.

I have always held the opinion that in many ways the Crown Prince Louis, Duke of Braganza, resembled the present Prince of Wales in regard to appearance—both being slim, immaculate, and fair-haired

Dinner Party At Royal Palace

My work at the Embassy had brought me into contact with aspects of life of which I had formerly never dreamed. Not only had I seen something of kingship at close quarters, of royal life behind the scenes, but I had come to realise vividly the dangers attendant upon the profession of ruler. My experience with the anarchist in the Embassy grounds at the time when I frustrated an attempt to murder King Carlos had shown me the need of royalty for adequate protection from fanatics. I had met the detectives who guarded the Royal Family, had watched them at their work of protective surveillance, and the idea fascinated me.

There were many crowned heads in the world. All must must have protectors. Here was a new field of activity, an avenue of service which I might explore myself. At that time the "Special Branch" was newly formed at the English police headquarters of Scotland Yard to cover the work of guarding royalty, and I had heard of one or two detectives—notably a man named Superintendent John Macarthy—who had been attached to the English Royal Family as guardians. I had been abroad for a long time and my thoughts were turning homewards. Perhaps, with luck, I might secure such a post?

Types of peasants who flocked to Lisbon at the time of the King's assassination.

I talked it over with members of the Embassy staff, but nothing concrete developed, so the idea lay dormant, awaiting an opportunity.

Christmas, 1907, came and went, and in the month of January Sir Francis Villiers received an invitation to dine at the Palace. He called me to him—

"You will attend with me, as usual, Brust", he said, "and the Queen Mother (Maria Pia) asks that you wear the Portuguese royal livery for the occasion".

It was a compliment indeed. On the night of the royal dinner party I went with Sir Francis to the palace. Many celebrated personages were present. The royal residence was ablaze with light, colour, and music. While the dinner was in progress, I sat in the vestibule, ready to answer any call from the British Ambassador.

A buzz of talk came from the dining room. Waiters flitted in and out with dishes, with wine bottles gripped in their cotton-gloved fists. And I sat outside, in a quite, palmshaded corner, musing upon the political situation in Portugal, thinking again of the anarchist's attack, wondering just when the regicides would strike again. Unrest was growing, a subversive element was fomenting opinion against the king, and though the greater part of the Portuguese nation was fiercely loyal, the danger remained.

Prince Louis's "Good-Bye" —Was It A Premonition Of Disaster!

The minutes were passing. The meal must be drawing to its close. Suddenly, to my surprise, I saw Crown Prince Louis emerge from the doorway of the dining-room and glance about as though seeking somebody.

I rose from my chair, and—

"Ah! So there you are!" he smiled. "I came especially to find you. I did not want one of our own servants to do it."

"This is an honour, your Highness," I murmured, bowing and wondering why he had singled me out for the favour.

"Sir Francis tells me you have in the valise a sealed letter addressed to the Kng. I said I would fetch it," he said.

"Why, certainly, Your Highness," I replied. A moment later the letter was in his hands.

Prince Louis did not seem disposed to hurry back. He took out his cigarette case offered me one, took one himself and lit up. Blowing out a cloud of smoke—

"I'm thinking of going away for a while, Brust," he told me.

'For long?" I asked.

"Possibly three weeks or so. Then I expect to visit England, where I shall meet your Royal Family."

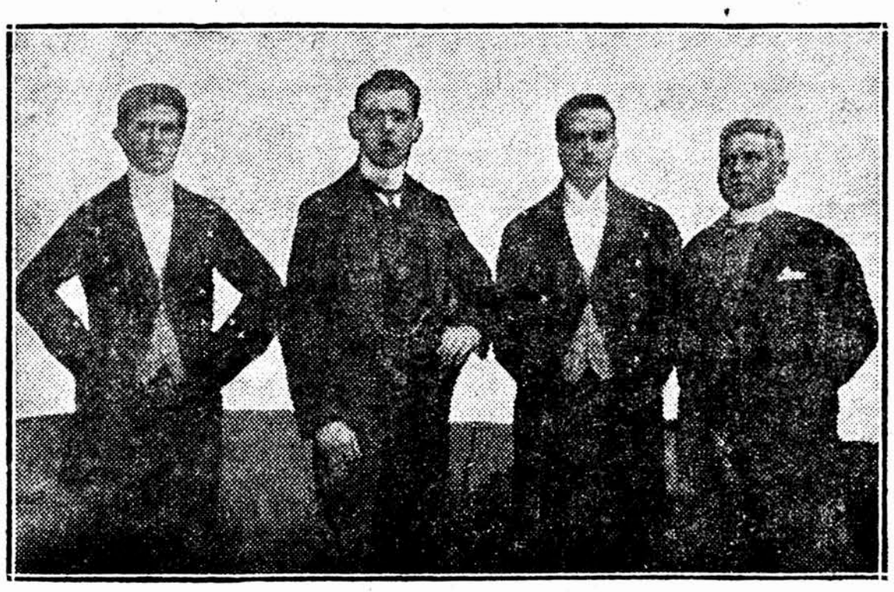
I smiled. "I am thinking of returning to England myself Prince Louis."

"That's news to me!" he exclaimed, with a quizzical glance. "What's the reason? Had enough of life in Lisbon?"

'No, your Highness. I thought of going home to join the detective force of the London Metrpolitan Police," I confessed.

He nodded. "A fine body of men with a world-wide reputation. I wish our own police were more like them". A frown creased his

(Continued on page 31.)



Ex-Detective Inspector Harold Brust (hand on hip) with servants of the British Embassy in Lisbon, at the time of the King's assassination.

GODREJ'S FIGHT FOR SWADESHI

As almost in every other line of manufactured articles, for safes, cupboards, shelving and other articles of steel equipment also, India depended, till very recently entirely upon foreign manufactures. There were small blacksmith shops making the so-called "Country Safes" in a very crude manner, but this only served to bring discredit upon India and to raise the prestige of foreign manufacturers. Godrej Brothers thought that they could make the best safes and other articles of steel in India and at much lower cost. They decided to fight the Western manufacturers with their own tools and hence studied the latest scientific methods of safe-making, obtained the most upto-date efficient machinery and used the best materials for manufacturing safes etc., in India.

But the Godrej Works had to put up a hard fight. The foreign manufacturers with big world-wide organisations and almost unlimited resources were strongly entrenched, their foreign-born managers and canvassers carried influence with large business and Government offices in the country and their goods enjoyed the prestige of "Made in the West" articles. Godrej articles on the contrary had to struggle against the prejudice entertained against the supposed "inferior Indian-made goods."

In the matter of Safes and Locks success came early and without much difficulty. As early as 1912, Godrej secured the first large Government order for 374 safes for the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, after Government had tested several makes of safes and selected Godrej Safes as the best. Now all departments of the Government of India are using thousands of Godrej Safes and the firm has been holding for years the rate contract from the Indian Stores Department for exclusively supplying safes to all departments of the Government of India.

Foreign Dumping

But in the case of shelving and other steel articles where cost of steel sheets forms an important part of the price, Godrej had to fight against heavy odds. Godrej has had to pay much higher price for steel sheets and plates as compared to the far cheaper forign steel available to the foreign rival. Some idea of this hardship can be had from the fact that for the sake of protection for Indian steel, foreign steel sheets had to pay as much as about 70 per cent import duty on entry into India. Depreciated foreign currencies and favourable exchange also have been of great further help to foreign manufacturers. And now large foreign concerns finding their sales shrinking in the western markets, because of depressed business conditions, are "dumping" their goods into India.

Inspite of all such handicaps and in the face of such depressed business, Godrej has gone ahead with courage and determination and won an unrivalled position.

India's Duty

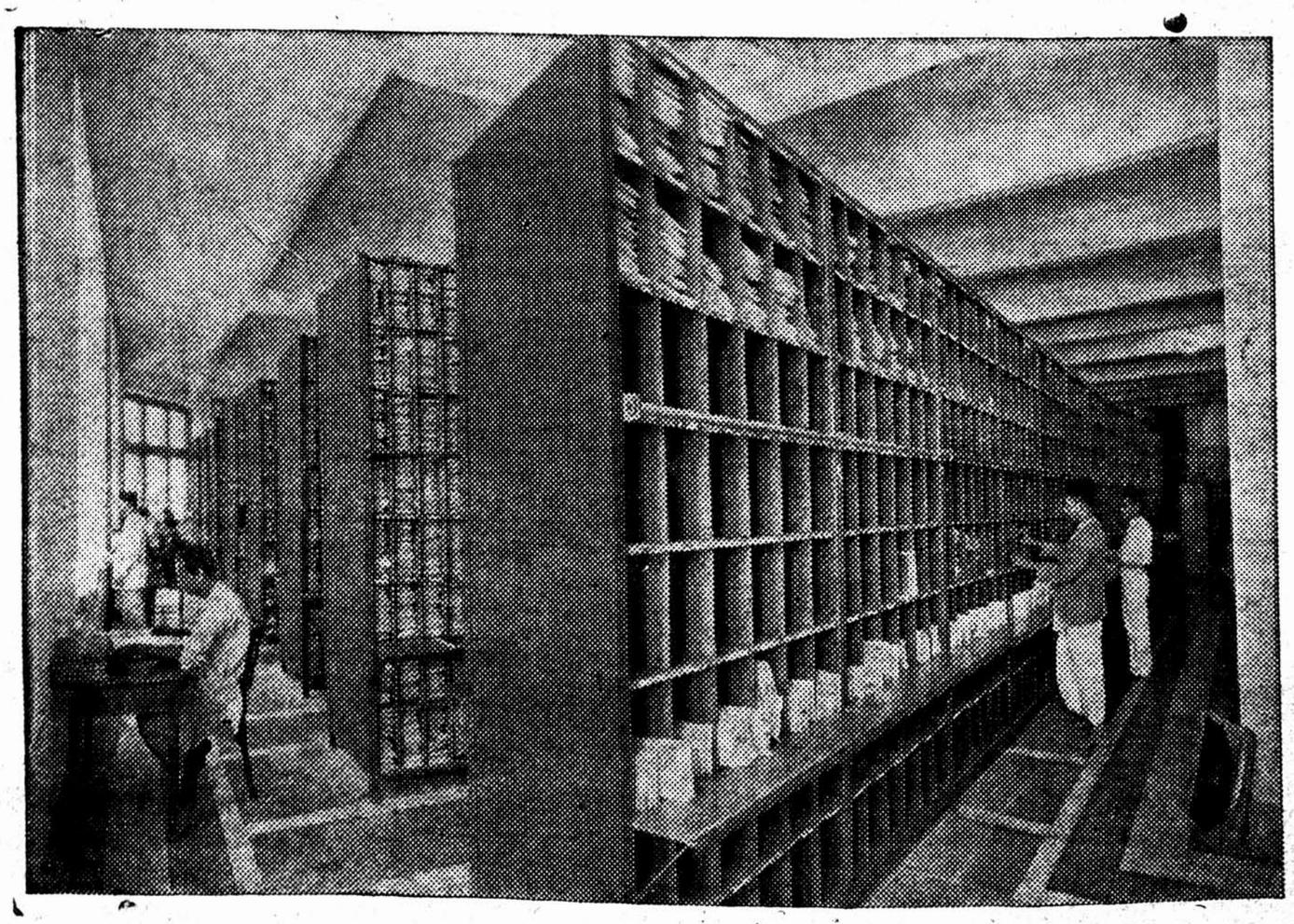
This fight for Swadeshi has now developed into struggle for the Indian market. Because naturally enough, the foreign manufacturers who previously made such large profits here, are loath to loose this market. They are hence straining every nerve to retain the market. All Indians, especially Banks and other large concerns that have directly benefited by the Godrej enterprise, should stand by this concern which is a matter of so much pride and hope for India.

Inventions And Special Processes

One very important reason for the phenonmenal success of this Godrej enterprise has been the research work that is being continually carried on for the purpose of devising improved methods of manufacture and special processes whereby the strength and serviceability to their products may be increased, yet the prices reduced. Amongst some of their inventions might be mentioned their Patent "16 Corner-Bend" method of "Jointless Safe construction" which makes the integral body of the Safe, including the back flanges for fixing the rear plate, and the front flange for forming the door frame, out of a single continuous steel plate by bending at 16 different places thereby creating a Safe unrivalled for its strength and resistance against wedging and other modes of attack by burglars or fall during a fire. Another set of Godrej patents is the designs used in constructing the body and doors of their Triple-Patent Steel Almirahs, which give the Almirah doors such unique "Channel Grip" that the harder one pulls to open them, the more firmly do the two doors grip each other; nor can insects, dust or flames of fire pass inside. This makes Godrej Triple-Patent Almirahs far superior to wooden almirahs (and other rickety steel almirahs also) that are no good against burglars or fire and insects etc.—at no higher cost to the customers.

"Anti-Rust Treatment of steel" is another special feature of Godrej which by means of pickling in tanks of acid followed by machine cleaning, or machine-worked sandblasting removes before painting, the least trace of rust or mill-scale, prevents rusting later and makes Godrej articles long-lasting and attractive in appearance.

Such inventions and special processes combined with the use of only the best quality of materials and high class skilled workmanship have brought Godrej Works to the forefront as Manufacturers of Safes, Almirahs and other steel products. The reader would be interested to know that even their Almirah Locks—strong and unpickable—are further protected by special Armour Plate, which is proof against the hardest drill or the heaviest hammer blows.



Godrej Steel Shelving at the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., in long rows, erected in the Safe-Vault for keeping Life-Policies.

A Purely Swadeshi Enterprise

The superiority of Godrej products is a well established fact. Large public bodies regularly specify "Godrej" when indenting for their requirements. Amongst these might be mentioned the Government of India, Indian Stores Department, Provincial Governments, Indian States and Municipalities, as well as Banks, Insurance Companies and business houses throughout the country. The firm received a single order for 728 Patent Almirahs from the Revenue Department of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, the largest state in India, and has quite frequently been awarded big contracts for Steel Shelving in competition with large foreign manufacturers. This naturally gives the ordinary buyer confidence that in buying "Godrej" he is buying quality.

The Company is entirely Indian. The money invested in it came from the Godrej family and every department of it is being managed and run by Indians, their engineers, managers and a working force of over 800 men all being Indians. The raw materials used are also the high quality tested steel sheets and plates manufactured in India by the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.

Godrej Siding

The volume of goods sent out and the steel sheets, etc., received from Tata Steel Co. have increased so much that the G.I.P. Railway has erected a Railway Siding for the Godrej Works opposite Curry Road Station so that goods for the Branches at Calcutta, Madras and Delhi and Agencies in other places and frequent large consignments to customers all over India may be loaded in full wagons and the steel sheets, plates etc., from Jamshedpur may be unloaded right at the Works.

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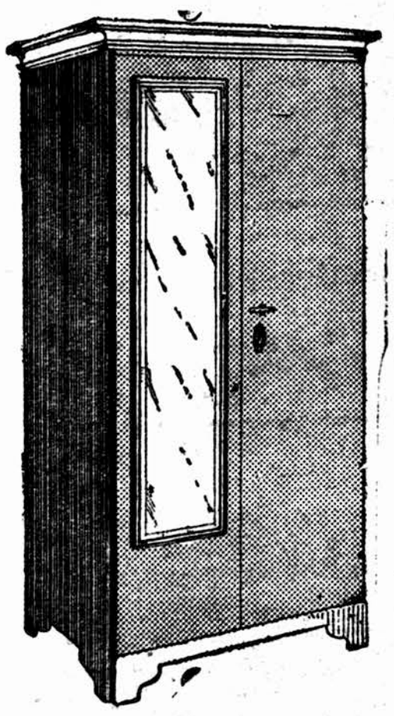

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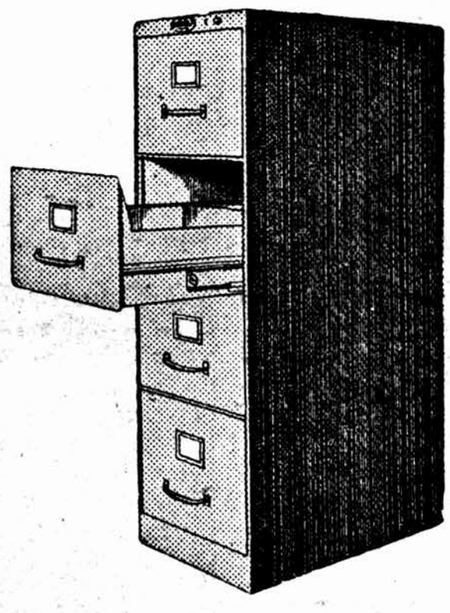

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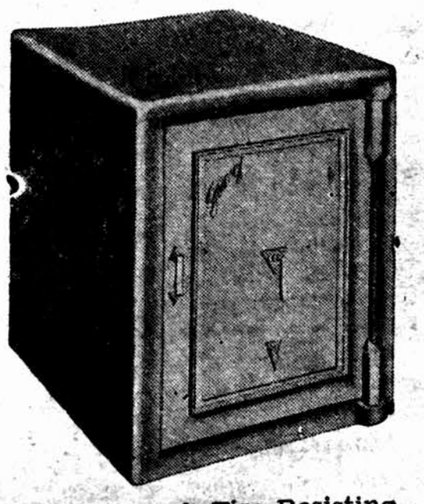

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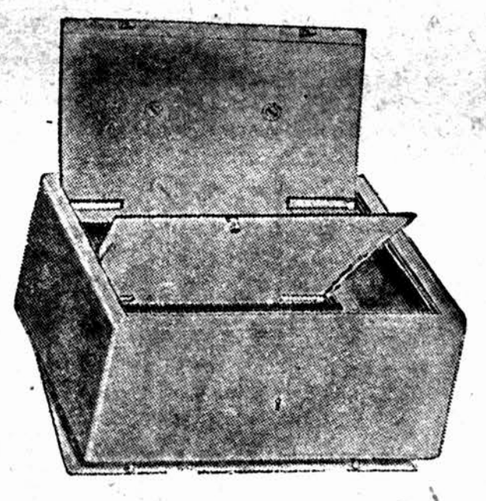

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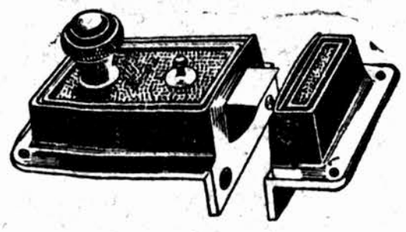

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The Hot Springs at Vajreshwari which are situated about 50 miles from Bombay attract a large number of visitors every week, both because of the supposed curative properties of the water of these springs and because of the temples that have been built near these springs in honour of the Goddess Vajreshwari ("The Lady of the Thunderbolt.")

Main Temple at Vajreshwari built on a fort.

Temple and Hot Springs at Ganeshpuri, at some three miles' distance from Vajreshwari.

Members of the Matunga Athletic Club on an outing at Vajreshwari.

FRENCH MOB LYNCHES NEGRO BOY

Latter Defends Himself By Firing Poisoned Arrows

It is reported from Cahors that a negro boy has been attacked by French peasants at the village of Castelnau de Monratier, near Cahors. The boy, whose name is Debats, is in hospital in a serious condition, says Reuter's correspondent in Paris.

He is alleged to have run amok with a knife and inflicted terrible wounds on his master, M. Deschamps, a former colonial official, and on Mme. Deschamps, who has died from her injuries.

M. Deschamps, who lived in retirement in a chateau at Castelnau de Monratier, had tried to dissuade the negro from making a certain marriage. Maddened by this opposition the negro boy is alleged to have seized a knife and struck out wildly.

BOY DEFENDS HIMSELF.

He then barricaded himself in the chateau and took African weapons from the walls to defend himself. By firing poisoned arrows he held the local gendarmes at bay until he was felled by a police bullet in the leg.

Then the villagers rushed into the chateau and overpowered him. He was rescued by the police, but is gravely wounded.

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INDIAN WOMEN AND THE VEIL

IT IS HIGH TIME WOMEN THEMSELVES TOOK THE INITIATIVE AND GOT RID OF SHACKLES THAT MAN HAS DESIGNED FOR THEM AND ASSUME THEIR RIGHTFUL PLACE AS EQUAL PARTNERS OF MEN

By JEHAN ARA

[*The days of masculine authority and arrogance are numbered, if they are not actually gone. The note of challenge struck by Miss Jehan Ara is in accord with the spirit of the Twentieth Century.*]

I was talking with an English friend who had recently arrived in India. She was all for social reform and female franchise but, she said, "What about this Purdah business? How can you expect to make women politically minded when they never come out of their homes?"

"How many of the Indian women do you think observe purdah?", I asked her. She was not quite sure about the Hindus among whom she would put the figure at about 50 per cent, but she seemed to be certain that all Indian Muslim women (except, of course, those few whom she met at Government House parties) never ventured out of the four walls of their houses.

I did not like to contradict her confident assertion at that time, but next day I took her to a village that was mostly populated by Mussalmans. There she saw, to her utter amazement, a world bereft of the luxuries of closed carriages and *burqas*, a world where women were working in the fields with men, drawing water from the village well and otherwise engaged in helping their menfolk in and out of their huts. We motored down to another village and there too, my English friend failed to find traces of purdah which, she had been told, was synonymous with the very existence of Indian women.

Then, of course, she believed me when I said that not more than 15 per cent. Muslim women observed purdah and among the Hindus the percentage was even less. For even she knew that eighty out of every hundred Indians lived in the villages. And she had seen a village!

Misconceptions About Purdah

The case of my English friend is by no means an exceptional one. After all she was a foreigner. But even Indians seem to think that the mass of the Indian people observe purdah. They do not realize that the very large majority of women who live in the villages cannot possibly afford the costly luxury of purdah, a system invented by the upper, middle and aristocratic classes living a life of ease and indolence in the towns. The peasant women have to work in the fields shoulder to shoulder with their men and have no time to think of such expensive frivolities as the veil and the *burqa*. Hard indeed would be the lot of the Indian peasant if the female members of his household spent their time in idle gossip like their urban sisters. Nor does purdah prevail among the labourers living in the towns whose women are earning members of their families, and even if they don't have to go to work in a mill or a factory, they perform the daily household duties which necessitate their going out of their homes. A labourer earning a few rupees a month cannot be expected to keep a domestic servant only to keep his wife in purdah. In fact, the only class in which purdah prevails generally is that of aristocrats and well-to do families who can afford to keep their women in purdah or those who could afford it once but are today clutching at it as a symbol of respectability.

It is this class that, in my opinion, deserves our sympathy and should be saved from the clutches of this evil system that is to-day responsible for sapping the energy, the vitality and the intellect of Indian women of the lower middle class and means an unbearable economic burden.

The evils of purdah system have often been discussed. While I hold that the problem of purdah does not exist for the mass of the people among whom the only problem is that of utter poverty and appalling illiteracy, I also think that the reason why middle class urban families are still holding on to purdah is that so far very little attention has been paid to the economic aspect of the problem. They are told purdah is bad for health. But they are not easily convinced for they find pale, unhealthy society butterflies trying to hide their sunken cheeks in a mass of paint and powder. They are told that purdah is a hindrance to their proper education. That "Mother is the best teacher of the child," is often repeated. But how can they believe it when they find that aristocratic women who have discarded purdah seldom stop at home to attend to their children at all? They are, however, not told the most important reason why they should come out of purdah—the economic reason. The example of the aristocratic non-purdah families is ill-suited, for even when they are in purdah their time is mostly devoted to serving their vanity. The only difference for them has been that while they used to while away the time chewing *pan*, they now concentrate on lipstick and powder.

Grievous Cost Of Purdah

It is not, perhaps, realized how much purdah costs a lower middle class family. Of course the women are rendered incapable of being earning members of the family. Then they are not expected to go out and do their own shopping and therefore servants are necessary even in families of meagre monthly incomes. Whenever a lady has to travel, a closed carriage must be hired to convey her to the station. For how can a gentlewoman walk? And then a man must accompany her, however much expense and worry it may mean.

Women are thus reduced to a position that is a dubious cross between an expensive maid servant and an unamusing plaything—in both cases a position of inferiority to man which she was never intended to occupy.

An uncle of mine who is an ardent supporter of this form of rigorous imprisonment for women and represents the average male view in this respect, when told of the disastrous effect purdah had on the health of women, complacently said, "Why, if they did sufficient exercise in their own homes and made a thousand rounds of their courtyards daily, they would never fall ill." When I asked him to try this exercise and not to go out one day, he pondered for a while and said, "Well, if you think you are all tired of the four walls of your homes go out in *burqas*." I suggested to him to experience walking in this moving tent and then tell me how he enjoyed it. The discussion came to an abrupt end with his final remark, "Well, I am not a woman."

This is exactly the position taken up by men who support *purdah*. Just because they are men and we are unfortunate to have been born women, they think they have a right to keep us shut up in houses. Complacency, thy name is Man! Having satisfied themselves that they are superior to women they refuse to listen to arguments. Why should they care if thousands of women die every year of tuberculosis and consumption just because they are condemned to live in unhygienic houses and their lungs never breathe fresh and open air? Why should it trouble them if every third woman in towns suffers from hysteria because she is denied all forms of recreation and diversion and is eternally destined to gaze at the maddeningly familiar walls of her house that constitute the four boundaries of her miserable world? Yes, why should they care? They are not women!

Women Must Take Initiative

A story was published some years ago of a Chinese prisoner who was condemned to live in a dark cell from which he was taken out after twenty years of servitude. When he was brought out of the cell into the light of day his eyes were blinded by the so long unfamiliar glare of the sun and he was so scared away that he begged the warder to let him go back to his dark cell.

Let those men who plead that women themselves do not wish to come out of purdah remember this story. For, Indian women who are content to remain in purdah are in a similar pathetic condition and they refuse to come out of their dark cells of seclusion fearing lest they should be blinded by the Sun of Freedom so long denied to them. Such women are found not only among Mussalmans but also among other communities. Though the *burqa* may be the exclusive symbol of Muslim women, seclusion of women is rigorously enforced in some sections among the Hindus also. A movement is already afoot to abolish purdah both among the Hindus and Muslims. Its progress is, however, slow mainly because of the example set by those aristocratic families who have discarded purdah not to share the burdens and responsibilities of men but to ape western fashions and to gain admission into English society. These painted dolls and "society butterflies" do not seem to realize that even now they are in the same inferior position—mere playthings of Man. It is high time women themselves took the initiative and got rid of the shackles that Man has designed for them, and assume their rightful place as equal partners of men.

Let them only remember two things. They should draw inspiration for leaving purdah not from the frivolous women of the aristocracy but from the industrious and useful peasant women of India. Secondly, let them do it themselves without waiting for men to come and break their bondage. For if they wait for them the chances are that the hour of their deliverance may never comeat all!—"Twentieth-Century."

Seth Udhavdas Tarachand who has donated one lakh of rupees towards the hospital which was opened at Shikarpur by H. E. the Governor early this month.

A little boy in Sunday School was asked by his teacher—What proof have we in Scripture that a man must only have one wife.

"Please ma'am," said Jimmy, a smart little lad, "the Bible says, 'no man can serve two masters.'"

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(SERIES NO. 2.)

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There were Forty-Seven (47) all correct entries. The first prize of Rs. 500. Second prize of Rs. 200 and third prize of Rs. 100 are amalgamated and divided equally among the following Forty-Seven (47) successful Competitors each getting Rs. 17.

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5. GANGARAM CHAUDHARI, The National City Bank of New York, FORT.
6. M. K. DAROOWALLA, Sukhnath Road, JUNAGADH.
7. SULTANABAI BUDRUDIN BARODAWALLA, Laheri Building, Room No. 16, NAL BAZAAR.
8. RAM DAS MINOCHA, C/o Shanker Das Ruplal, 364, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
9. Mrs. P. A. IRANI, BALSAR.
10. LAXMAN KASHINATH HINDLEKAR, C/o G. A. Mitbawker & Co., 59, Esplanade Road, FORT.
11. DARABSHA D. DHABAR, Dhun Building, Cross Road, DADAR.
12. H. ABDUL HAFIZ, Student, O. H. College, Inside Fateh Darwaza, H. N. 4118, HYDERABAD (Dn.).
13. KASAMALI ISMAIL CHANDUBHOY, Sultan Mansion 4th Floor, DONGRI.
14. RAMZANALI M. MANJI, 254, New Mill Ward, KURLA (G. I. P. Rly.).
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18. MOHAMED AHSAN, Student, B.Sc. (Osmanea), 1370, B. Sultan Bazaar, HYDERABAD (Deccan).
19. DES RAJ MANIKTALA, C/o Dhanpatmal Jewaladas, Banker & Commission Agents, PYDHONIE.
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23. DEVCHAND DAMJI, Waghji Nathu's Shop, CHIRA BAZAAR.
24. S. R. GENGAR, 46, Ramnarayan Qrs., POONA 4.
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B	13	K	7
C	14	L	8
D	12	M	6
E	17	N	11
F	9	O	1
G	4	P	10
H	15	Q	2
I	5	R	18

RADIO AND THE FUTURE

ONCE MICRO-WAVES HAVE BEEN "TAMED" THEY WILL PROVE REALLY FIRST-RATE MEDIUM FOR TRANSMISSION PURPOSES

By GUGLIELMO MARCONI

Much has recently been written about what is sometimes referred to as "the battle of the wave-lengths"—that is to say, deliberate attempts made by high-powered broadcasting stations in one country to drown the transmission of a foreign rival, usually for propagandist purposes. I have been asked whether any effective means exist for coping with such a problem.

The real solution must surely be to allow the dictates with common sense to prevail, for a moment's reflection should suffice to show that any nation which chooses to indulge in such tactics is only cutting its own throat. For if station A deliberately sets out to swamp station B, it will only be a matter of time before the latter will effectively retaliate. Carried still further, such a "warfare" can obviously only result in a wholesale and hopeless "jamming" over a widespread area, without benefiting in the slightest degree any one of the protagonists.

Somewhat similar attempts were, of course, made in the early stages of the Great War, but their futility soon became apparent, with the result that they were more or less tacitly brought to an end.

CONGESTION IN ETHER

But a far more serious etheric battle has been raging for many years, which is all the more disturbing because it is caused by the quite involuntary interference of one station with another. It is mainly due to the increasingly congested state of the ether, which is already overcrowded to an appalling degree. And, as most amateur wireless enthusiastis know to their cost, matters are made worse by the constant outside interference created by weather conditions, like lightning and "atmospherics" generally, as well as by disturbances set up by sparking machinery.

Hence the vital importance, for the future of wireless communications, of the experiments which I have been carrying out during the past two years in connection with those very short wave-lengths which we call micro-waves. At present all wireless services are concentrated between wave-lengths of from 10 to 25,000 meters. But if only we could utilize other wave-lengths ranging from .1 to 10 meters we should be able to get in as many services again, provided these waves were under proper control. An even greater advantage would naturally accrue from the very important fact that the micro-waves are immune from those atmospheric and electrical disturbances which unfortunately operate on the wave-lengths now in general use for broadcasting purposes. This is probably due to the very high vibration set up by the micro-wave; a 50 centi-meter wave-length, for example, has a frequency of 600,000,000 cycles per second as compared with the mere 843,000 attained by, say, the London Regional wave-length of 156 meters.

MICRO-WAVE EXPERIMENTS

Very considerable progress has already been made with these micro-wave experiments, and a regular service has now been operating for over a year, between the Vatican and the summer palace of the Pope at Castel Gondolfo—a distance of over 12 miles, comprising hilly and woody country. We have also proved that these waves will carry as far as 180 miles, and this despite the fact that they used to be called "opticals" because it was thought that they would not travel beyond visual range.

There still remains, however, a very great deal to be done before we can claim to have probed the innermost secrets of the micro-waves in such a way as to enable us to make practical use of them on the largest possible scale. At present we do not know what ultimately becomes to them, which means that we cannot predict their behaviour with anything like the degree of certainty with which we can predict the behaviour of the longer wave-lengths. We know that when these shoot off from the earth's surface they hit what is known as the heavyside layer of the atmosphere enveloping the earth, and thence bounce back again. We can thus gauge to a nicety what will be the most suitable wave-length to use on a winter's night for the service between London and New York.

But the position to-day in regard to the micro-wave is not dissimilar to that which obtained in 1916 with respect to the Marconi Beam System, which now operates on wave-lengths of from 10 to 100 meters. In those early days of experiment we did not quite know what became of the beams in question. The fact that they did not recoil from the heavyside layer seemed to suggest that they might shoot off into space, but subsequent investigations revealed the fact that they bounce again to earth from another atmospheric layer which lies beyond the so-called heavyside. But for the existence of the Beam System of transmission, we should have to make use of very high powered wave-lengths indeed in order to communicate with Australia, which would mean that interference with other services might be a real difficulty.

POSSIBLE USES OF MICRO-WAVES

Broadly speaking, the main purpose of all micro-wave developments will be to relieve pressure on broadcasting wave-lengths by providing an alternative method for point-to-point communication. Once we have effectively "harnessed" them, they may be used to very great advantage in supplementing or replacing cables. In narrow channels subject to heavy weather conditions these cables often get broken, with the result that an island may be cut off from all communication with the mainland. Or again, in a river estuary, cables are always liable to be fouled by the anchors of ships, and no less than twenty miles of cable have often been found necessary to span even the narrowest river bed effectively. A combined service of wireless cables, with arrangements for a "pick-up" on the other side of the channel by suitable terminal equipment, would clearly afford an invaluable alternative for use in such emergencies.

Micro-waves could also be used for short distance communication between ships, whilst, for military purposes, it would be hard to overestimate their importance. Communications from fort to fort, for instance, or from the base to the front line, would be tremendously simplified by their employment, because their sharp directive qualities would make it impossible for an enemy to "tap" them, whilst they could only be broken up under heavy fire by a direct hit. One can foresee the day when the necessity to employ continual wiring squads—the direct cause of so much carnage in the last war—may practically disappear.

There is a further possibility that micro-waves may play an important part in the coming development of television. One great obstacle to its progress is that it seems likely that it would, under present conditions, take up a vast amount more room in the already congested ether, because it has been found that one station operating on a high wave-length suitable for the transmission of really high-class television is likely to put most of its neighbours out of action.

Once we have tamed the micro-waves, it seems probable that they will prove a really first-rate medium for the purpose, owing to the fact that so much more room will be available. But until the "taming" process has been completed, it is impossible to predict with any degree of certainty the exact line that future developments will take.—"The Commonweal."

Murder By Witchcraft

Rhodesian Doctor Relates Weird Stories

Dr. Kirkland, late Government Medical Officer in Southern Rhodesia, has made a long study of witchcraft in Africa. Interviewed by a "News Chronicle" reporter recently he gave some amazing instances of the dreaded power of the witch doctor.

THREE WAYS

"There are three recognised ways of bewitching an enemy to death, said Dr. Kirkland "The 'handshaks of death' is one.

"The would-be murderer goes to the witch doctor who, in return for a suitable fee—generally a cow or a couple of goats—bestows on the murderer the faculty of killing with a handshake.

"The murderer walks up to the victim, shakes him by the hand and the victim then sits down and waits for death."

Dr. Kirkland described the "spell of death," in which a fire is lit outside the victim's hut while the witch-doctor incants a curse.

"I have seen perfectly healthy natives," he said, "squat down and deliberately let themselves die as a result of the spell.

"It is, I believe, some powerful form of suggestion, for it is essential, if the curse is to work, that the victim should see the fire or, in the case of the handshake, be told that it is the handshake of death."

Cheaper, because less effective, is the spell of the stretcher A little stretcher of green twigs is placed before the door of the victim's hut. In coming out he is bound to knock it over, and once he has done so he is doomed.

"But should a friend warn him in time that the death stretcher is at his door he can get out of his hut through the roof or by breaking a hole in the back. If he does that the curse is evaded."

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JAPAN : : : : CALLING : :

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE JAPAN BEFORE THE NEW WAR

By CHAMAN LAL, TOKYO

IF I were appointed dictator of India, I would at once send a hundred thousand young men and all the millionaires to Japan to study for themselves as to what a nation can achieve if brain, youth and capital co-operate together. I would also dispatch all quarrelling religious leaders to Japan to learn practical lessons in religious toleration.

America and Japan are the two countries which have inspired me most during my tour round the world. America is too costly for us even for a short visit. Japan has all that you can see and learn from America and Europe, hence if one can see Japan, he should have the satisfaction of seeing the best achievements of modern civilization.

Japan is full of inspiration at every step and you begin to be impressed by Japanese character, the moment you get into an N. Y. K. boat.

(1) Patriotism, (2) Real spirit of comradeship, (3) Cheerfulness, (4) Honesty, (5) Cleanliness, (6) Love for nature, (7) No fear of death, (8) Religious toleration, (9) Love for labour and (10) Politeness are some of the national virtues of the people of Japan that leave an everlasting impression on every person who visits the country and it is in order to learn these virtues that I want my countrymen to see Japan and not for sight seeing alone. India is blessed by God with many a gem of nature, such as Kashmir, Mussoorie, Nainital, Almora, Darjeeling, Shillong, Kulu Valley, Murree, Ootacamund, Nilgiris, Gangotri, Udaipur Lakes, Malabar, etc., where we can enjoy nature's beauties, but without prejudice I have to admit that some of the natural scenaries of Japan have no less charms than those of India. One cannot deny that the beauty of the inland sea of Japan has no parallel in the world

Geographical Features

I feel that the whole of Japan is a bigger Kashmir turned into an island. Japan, with her charming scenery, numerous spas and health resorts, her exquisite arts and crafts, her courteous manners and ancient customs, is justly famous as an ideal all-time holiday-land. Accessible throughout the country are all the appointments of modern life—excellent railways, splendid hotels, good motor-roads, well-equipped hospitals, etc. At the same time Japan keeps the old world charm peculiar to the East. In no other country is seen so much of the East's fascination allied to the comforts and conveniences of the West. Above all, Japan's natural glories—beautiful waters, picturesque rocks and isles, mountain scenery, colourful temples and shrines—will leave such pictures in your mind as will never fade so long as you live.

Japan stretches, the "Ultima Thule" of Asia, for 2,900 miles along the east coast of that continent from sub-arctic waters to tropical seas. It enjoys, therefore, a great variety of climate. Whereas the southern portions of Taiwan (Formosa) are almost tropical, Karafuto (South Saghalien), forming the extreme north of the Japanese Empire, is very cold, being affected by the arctic current of the Okhotsk Sea. With the exception, however, of the northern island of Hokkaido, the main islands, or Japan Proper, lie within the temperate zone, enjoying in temperature the golden mean.

National Parks

Her geographical position and wealth of mountains, rivers, lakes, gulfs, bays and inlets, give Japan countless beauty-spots, such as may seldom be seen elsewhere. Foreign tourists setting foot in the land are invariably struck by the beauty of nature manifested in endless varieties throughout the country. These glorious spots are, moreover, embellished with the romance of tradition or glamour of history. Typical of such triumphs of beauty are Akan, Daisetsuzan, Towada, Nikko, Fuji and Hakone, the Japan Alps, Yoshino and Kumano, Daisen, Aso Inland Sea, Unzen and Kirishima. These three last named have recently been chosen as Japan's National Parks, the rest having been chosen as possible sites for them. Volcanic mountains of graceful shape, silver mountain lakes, verdant forests and luxuriant wild flowers, are among the manifold attractions of these national parks. The abundance of hot springs, found in almost all these places, is an advantage which these parks have over many of those in Europe and America. Moreover, they are generally adorned with temples, shrines and historical relics, some centuries old, which must appeal to the imagination of overseas visitors.

Mountain-climbing has become, of late, a popular summer sport in Japan. The mountain range, popularly known as Japan Alps, provides many lofty peaks to test the skill of the most intrepid climber.

1,100 Mineral Springs

No country is richer in spas than Japan, and no other land affords so many opportunities of seeing the everyday life of the people. Some spas are in remote districts where the old customs and quaint manners still obtain. Others are well-known tourist resorts, provided with all the comforts of modern life. There are in Japan more than 1,100 mineral springs scientifically proved to be of great curative value. Many of these possess radio-activity, or emit special radiations like radium. Noboribetsu is celebrated for its thermal activity; Kusatsu for its sulpher baths; Ikao, Hakone and Arima for their lovely mountain views; Atami, Ito Shrahama, Katsuura and other spas on Izu and Kii peninsulas for their superb land-and-sea-scapes. At Beppu, world-famous as "the wonderful hot spring city," you can enjoy bathing in the sea and hot-water baths on the seashore, as well as ordinary hot-water and steam baths. Unzen is another celebrated spa which draws every year many foreign residents from China as well as from various parts of Japan.

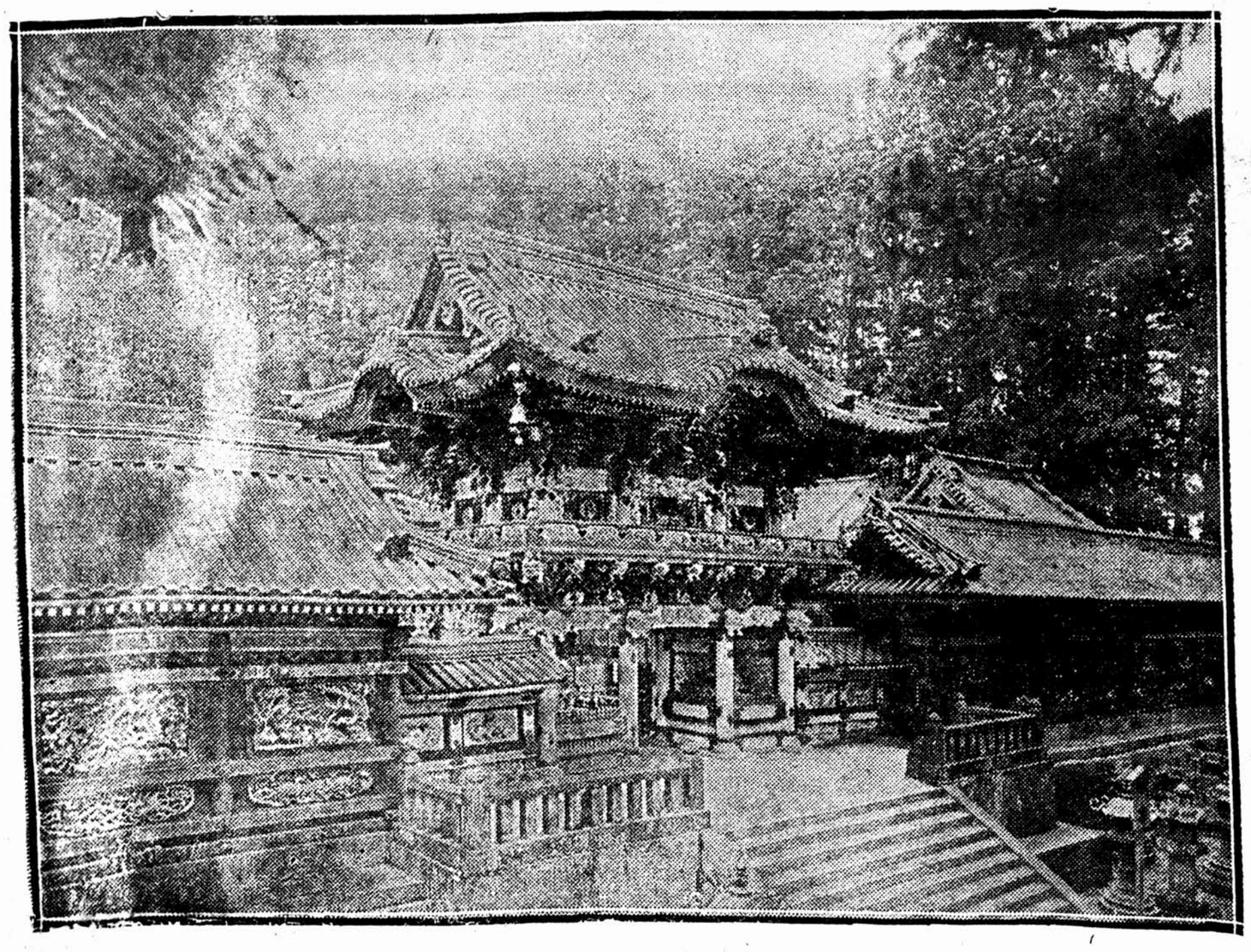
Most of Japan's health resorts are situated near large cities, amid beautiful scenery, combining climatic and scenic charms with medicinal and healthgiving advantages. Many mountain resorts have imposing remains of extinct volcanoes, and a wealth of green plateaux and valleys, forming natural excursion centres. Her seaside resorts provide every facility for boating, fishing and swimming, as well as for fine hikes among the neighbouring hills. Such are found in Karuizawa, Kamakura, Atami, Lake Nojiri, Miyajima, Karatus, Matsushima, and in many others including the National Parks referred to above. Up-to-date European hotels or excellent Japanese ryokan are available at these resorts.

Attractions Of Various Seasons

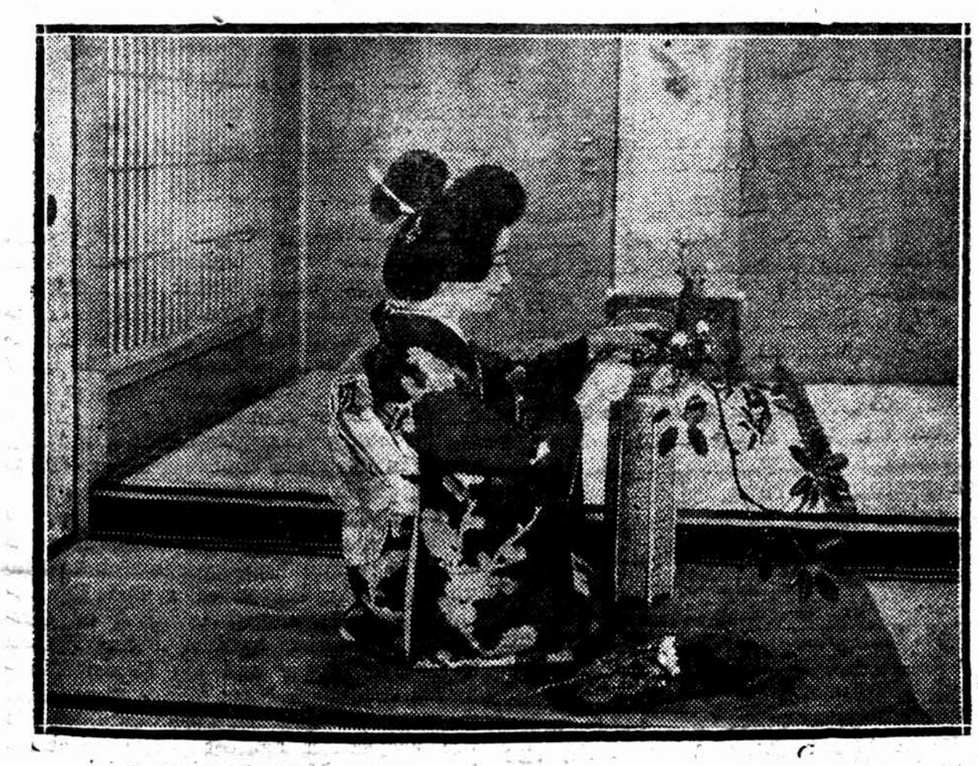
Each month or season has its peculiar attractions. January is the New Year month, with all its gay celebrations which extend over five days. In February, with the blossoming of the plum, begins the annual cycle of blossoms. The peach and pear of March are followed by the world-famous cherry of April. In May appear azalea, wistaria, peony and other flowers. Excursions to view these flowers start the year's outdoor life and tempt great crowds of sightseers, who in themselves are picturesque to see. In summer the whole of Japan is covered with a rich velvety green. Around her shore sea-bathing may be enjoyed and mountain-climbing can be indulged in throughout the land. In autumn the golden foliage of the maple and other trees, the chrysanthemum and the invigorating air provide irresistible outdoor lures. Winter's sting in Japan, though sharp except in the south, is softened by the brilliant sunshine and the blue sky. Hardly a day passes, even in mid-winter, without sunshine for some hours. Moreover, various winter sports, which have become extremely popular in late years, rob the season of its rigor.

Festivals And Holiday Events

There are no greater opportunities for studying manners and customs than



Toshogu Shrine, Nikko, renowned the world over for its artistic and architectural richness: The magnificent Yomeimon is the most resplendent gate in Japan.



Ikebana or Flower arrangement is the most popular. The art, together with the Tea ceremony, in its refinement of taste, is considered as essential in the education of the Japanese lady.

festivals and other annually-recurring holiday events, one or other of which falls almost every day. Japan is truly a land of festivals, and the spirit of India can be seen in some of its typical festivals.

The New Year's Day is full of colourful gaiety, being celebrated by high and low as the nation's greatest holiday. What with the boys flying kites and the girls playing battledore and shuttlecock, ambulant amusement-mongers enlivening the streets which are bedecked with pines and bamboos, every house decorated inside and out, and everybody in holiday attire, eating rice cake (mochi) and drinking rice-wine (sake), the New Year's Day is indeed the gayest of times in Japan. After the New Year's Day occurs the Girls' festival of March 3, with its gay display of ceremonial court dolls. Next comes the Boys' Festival of May 5, with warrior-dolls and high-flying paper and cloth carp. These are as time-honoured as the Star Festival of July 7 in honour of the happy meeting the two star-lovers. Folk-dances at O-Bon, or Feast of Lanterns in July, are a primitive community-dance performed in honour of the departed souls, which are believed by Buddhists to visit the world of the living at this season. The firework display at the River Fete on the River Sumida, Tokyo, usually, in July, makes a most picturesque scene, which is witnessed by scores of thousands of people lining the bank of the river. Most of these festivals include processions of flower-carriages and shrine floats, tastefully decorated and borne by scores of men in uniform. The classic made of catching any fish (July to October) on the River Nagara is an unforgettable experience. In this a fisherman in antique costume leads the operation surrounded by a band of feathered servants (cormorants) with a wire basket of five before him to allure the fish.

Sports And Amusements

Besides the modern stage plays introduced from abroad, Japan has her own ancient dramatic arts, of which the most popular are the Kabuki or classical play, the "Noh" or the lyrical drama and the Ningyo Shibai or puppet drama. Kabuki plays, similar in form to European dramas, possess a highly-developed artistic merit of their own. The "Noh" dance, the solemn lyrical drama, consisting of music, dancing and recitations, treats chiefly of historical events, subject to elaborate rules and conventions. The puppet drama, is, so to speak, a synthetic art, combining manipulation of puppets, the reciting of choruses and the playing of the accompaniment. As to cinemas and revues, they are ubiquitous, and as modern as the West can offer. There are also cafes, bars, tea-houses and dance-halls of the best kinds, from which you may derive much amusement, according to your taste.

Deservedly famous are Japan's geisha dances, which are often given in entertainments at banquets and other social functions. The most popular for foreign visitors are "Miyako Odori, "Naniwa Odori" and "Azuma Odori" staged every spring in Kyoto, Osaka, and Tokyo. The graceful postures combined with the enchanting stage, scenery, will not be easily forgotten, if once seen.

Japan is abundant in those social and sport events on which the average tourist is so keen, as she is also in museums, art galleries, exhibitions, etc., to lure the students of arts and crafts. The Meiji Shrine and Koshien Stadiums, the one in Tokyo and other near Osaka—each capable of accommodating 60,000 spectators—are numbered among the largest sport grounds in the East. The Japanese wrestling, or Sumo, is an old national game: the semi-annual tournaments of the professional wrestlers are held in Tokyo in January and May. Judo, the gentle art of self defence, is universally practised among the youth as good physical exercise. Very popular, too, is Japanese fencing (Kendo). Horse racing, another popular sport in Japan, is held on many courses in spring and autumn. Golf is also making wonderful progress in the nation's pageant of sports. There are about seventy well-laid courses, some situated among the mountains and others at watering places, awaiting foreign visitors who may desire to play. Winter sports, especially skating and skiing, can be enjoyed to the full, many popular resorts being found in the north-eastern district. Tokyo has also its ice-skating rinks.

Arts And Crafts

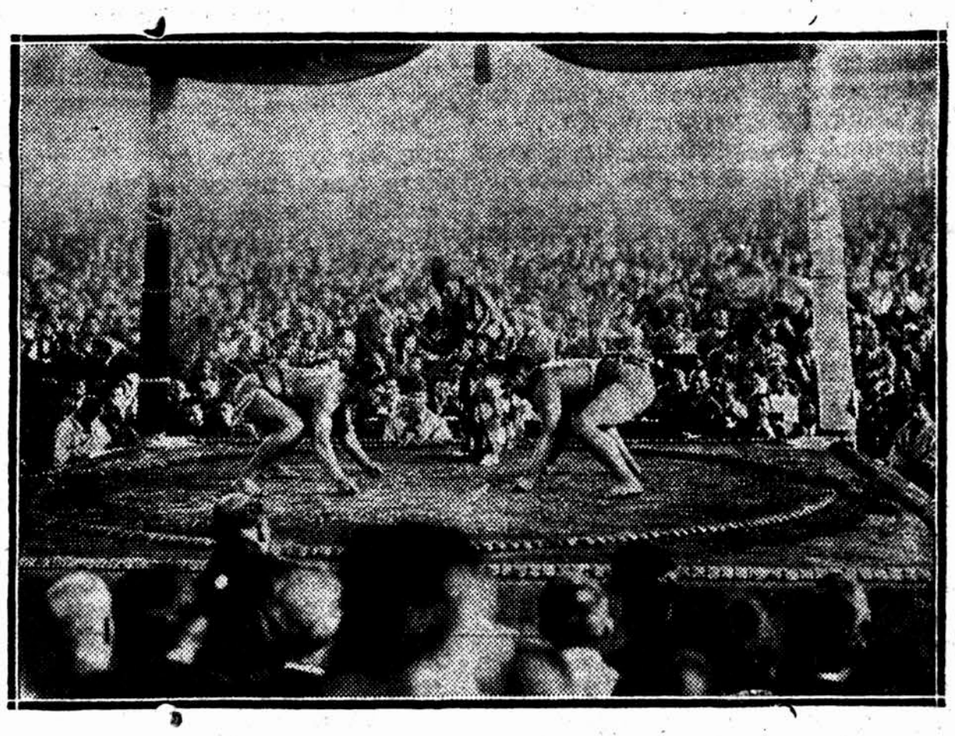
Beauty of nature and of art is the chief factor that has established Japan's fame as an ideal tourist land. Japan satisfies followers of every known branch of art or craft—from architecture and sculpture to painting and carving. Many old treasures are seen in perfect preservation at public museums or picture galleries, in private collections, or in Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines scattered throughout the country. Numerous priceless art objects are officially protected as "national treasures." They are open, however, to tourists, or shown by special permission in some cases, Kyoto and Nara, the two ancient capitals, are especially noted as depositories of priceless old treasures. Kamakura and Nikko and their environs are also rich in old temples and historical shrines. Art lovers are advised to visit the Imperial Museums in Tokyo and in Nara, the Municipal Museum in Kyoto, and the Meiji Shrine Picture Gallery in Tokyo. The first three contain century-old treasures, and the last a collection of pictures by famous contemporary painters in memory of the late Emperor Meiji. For those who desire to see the present-day art objects the Teiten (the Government Art Exhibition held in Tokyo every autumn) should not be missed.

Among the diverse artistic products are lacquerware, cloisonne, damascene, bronze, carved ivory, Satsuma and other porcelains, colourprints, screens, fans, umbrellas, dolls, etc., and, the most important of all, silk and silk products. All of these are deservedly admired by foreign connoisseurs. They may be bought at various Products Museums, department stores or souvenir shops in the large cities.

Tokyo And Other Cities

Japan is studded with big cities, proud in their heritages of ancient history and of their modern progress. Greater Tokyo, with its six million inhabitants, ranks in point of population third in the world. The amazing reconstruction work following the earthquake and fires of 1923 has given to Tokyo an entirely new appearance. It looks like any other great modern beehive in the world, with its numerous seven—or eight-storied buildings, and clean, broad, well-paved avenues radiating in all directions to the outskirts of the city.

Osaka, the industrial metropolis of Japan, is one of the world's greatest cotton markets. Kyoto, the former Imperial capital and the centre of Japan's civilization for over a thousand years, naturally forms the most important tourist Mecca in the land. Here the old-world atmosphere still lingers over more than a thousand temples and shrines scattered in its environs. Kyoto occupies also a unique position as the cradle of Japan's ancient art industry which has won the world's admiration. Nara, another ancient capital, is famous for its colossal bronze Buddha, its deer-park, the largest in Japan, and its priceless relics of old art and architecture. Yokohama and Kobe, the two ports of international note, form the main gateway to Japan for visitors coming from America and Europe. Nagoya, noted for its well-preserved castle and commercial prosperity, is the centre of the porcelain industry in Japan.



Sumo, or Japanese wrestling, is an old national sport. Professional wrestlers are often great giants, possessing enormous strength.

Aoi festival, one of the three grand festivals in Kyoto, attracts many foreigners by its classical and gorgeous procession. Annually held on May 15th.

MY CHARMING COUNTRYMEN.

In Kobe there are about 1,000 Indian residents. The moment you land in Kobe, you will feel quite at home if you only knock at any Indian firm's office. The Indian merchants in Kobe come from almost all provinces of India, and the majority of them are Sindhis, Gujaratis and Punjabees, all vying with each other in hospitality, and care of visitors from India. A special feature of Indian life in Kobe is that Hindus and Muslims live as Indian brothers and they have many common social gatherings where they freely intermingle and interdine. The Indian National Congress Committee of Kobe, India Club, Indian Women's Club and several provincial clubs give proof of active Indian community in Kobe. It is in Kobe that after nearly a month of sea voyage (where you generally get European food) you can get dainty Indian dishes in plenty. Every Indian that you come across will greet you with "Bandemataram," be he a Hindu or Muslim and will voluntarily look after your needs. Indians in Kobe are such a hospitable lot that you should be warned to be careful about your health, if you agree to be their guest for a longer period.

Personally, I am grateful to all Indians in Kobe for their kindness and affection shown to me during the last two years, but I may be excused for specially mentioning Mr. A. M. Sahay (the soul of all Indian activity in Kobe), Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Ali (my permanent hosts whom I love to call guardians in Japan). It gives me a great delight whenever I meet the Ali family. With them I always feel at home. While Mr. Ali is a quiet, but cent. per cent. patriotic Indian and prepared to help every cause, Mrs. Ali is a very active National worker, whom you see prominent in all Indian activities. She is the very soul of Indian Women's Club and her palatial home is itself more like the headquarters of a women's club, where you can meet women from

(Continued on page 27.)

Books And Their Writers

Co-operation In Italy

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IN FASCIST ITALY. By Freppal Cotta (P. S. King & Son, Ltd. 2/6).

It is interesting to compare this book with another recent publication "Co-operation in the U.S.S.R." by Leslie G Paul to find out whether the atmosphere of communism of the so-called corporative state is more congenial to the growth of the co-operative movement. It may be the bias of the reviewer, or it may be some fault in presentation of the picture in the volume under review but the general impression that is left on the reviewer's mind is that while co-operation flourishes even under the Fascist regime its progress is not so phenomenal to the achievements the Russian movement has recorded during recent years. And there is nothing surprising in this. Co-operation fits in most harmoniously—despite what the orthodox British theorists may assert—with the concepts of Socialism and Communism, and in a socialistic state of society private trading for instance is planned to be replaced by a system of distribution organized on co-operative lines. In the Fascist conception of a Corporative State, the co-operative movement occupies no such organized place, and trading for private profit is not incompatible with the basic principles of the economic order for which the corporative state stands. One is not surprised, therefore, to find that the movement in Italy does not enjoy some of the privileges and concessions granted in India and elsewhere, or that in certain directions there has been a set-back in recent years. Prof. C. R. Fay, Chairman of the Horace Plunkett Foundation, in his Preface to the volume claims that Mr Cotta gives a good picture of the unexpected ly free initiative and democratic control by which Italian agriculture has been rejuvenated under a potential regime of dictatorship. The main direction in which substantial progress appears to have been achieved in recent years has been the extension of co-operative farming through agricultural labour and cultivation societies which number 399 with 46,000 members cultivating 115,000 hectacres and play a prominent part in the work of land reclamation, agricultural improvement and relief of unemployment. Another branch which shows good progress is that of the insurance of cattle and the chapter on this subject is of peculiar interest to co-operators in India where the economic loss owing to cattle mortality is enormous. It is difficut to assign any appreciable credit to the Fascist regime for these developments, for they are scarcely due to any departures in policy whrh it has initiated. One definite achievement does, however, stand to its credit and that is the elimination of conflict and divergency of interests, and even of arms, within the movement and the introduction of an element of coordination and unification that has gone considerably to strengthen the entire structure. The agency through which this coordination and unification has been achieved is the Ente Nazionale Fasciste della Co-operazione," the Fascist National Organism of co-operation. The two fundamental principles laid down by Signor Mussolini for the recreation and reorganisation of Italian co-operation are of interest: "1 The unity of the movement in the sense that Fascist co-operation, naturally unitary, aims at creating an organisation, the voluntary character of which does not exclude efficient co-ordination. "2. The supremacy of the State in the sense that the State must intervene to regulate and to supsupervise the development of co-operation."

It may be that the incorporation of Italian co-operation in the corporative organization and its coordination with other legitimate national interests has been achieved, as Prof. Fay observes, without any deviation from the principles of voluntary effort or democratic control and freedom for which the co-operative movement stands. But it is doubtful whether such unification and coordination has, till now, yielded any striking results such as can enthuse and hearten the co-operator in other lands.

V. L. M.

BOOK NOTES

In "The Scot in England," Mr. John Herries McCulloch estimates the contribution Scots have made and are still making towards England's development.

* * * *

"Distant Drums," by Mr. R. J. Minney, co-author of the play, "Clive of India," is a novel of modern India, dealing with life among present day Anglo-Indians.

* * * *

"Arnold Bennett: A Portrait done at Home," by Dorothy Cheston Bennett, describes the last decade of Bennett's life as she knew him, and gives a selection of letters from him, including eight in fascimile.

* * * *

"Sole Death," my Mr. Stephen McKenna, author of "Sonia," is to be published by Messrs. Hutchinson, Messrs. Hutchinson also announce a biography of "Christina of Sweden," by Herr Alfred Neumann, the Austrian author, and "Triple Challenge," a volume of reminiscences by a Harley Street doctor, Dr. Hugh, Wansey Bayly.

* * * *

A sequence of misfortunes has attended the publication of Miss Winifred Graham's new novel of the supernatural "Hallowmas Abbey." The person to whom the book is dedicated met with a serious accident, the type was burned in a fire, and publication has been postponed twice.

* * * *

International Publishers is preparing for spring publication a volume dealing with Marxism and literature. It will consist of a collection of essays by Marx, Engels and Lenin on basic problems of aesthetics and with the relationship of literature and society. The book will also contain Marxist studies of masters of world literature—Balzac, Goethe, Tolstoy Gorky, etc.

* * * *

Home University Library announces two new volumes in February: "Practical Ethics," by Sir Herbert Samuel, who, though living a life of public affairs, has of recent years spent much time in the study of philosophy, and has been President of the British Institute of Philosophy since 1931; and "Democrack," by Professor Delisle Burns, Stevenson Lecturer in Citizenship in the University of Glasgow.

(Continued on Page 20.)

NEW NOVELS

TEN HOURS. By Harry Stephen Keeler (Published by Messrs Ward Lock and Co., Ltd., London).

"Ten Hours" is one of the many cleverly written books of Keeler, who has the knack of keeping his readers interested in the narration till the end, which always promises a surprise. Harleysburg is a prominent town in the United States, which is threatened with air bombing by a Mexican rebel leader, who is called Madman Pedro. All the people in the town are expecting the air raid which they are sure would wipe out the town from the map. As it is suspected that there are some spies inside the town, who help the madman in his mad acts, Martial Law is declared. Warren Fardel, the head of the local bank who happens to be the captain of the local military force, wants to take advantages of the martial law and get out of the town with all the deposit in the Bank. Fardel is prevented from going out of the town with the money as he is compelled to sit as a member of the tribunal to try three supposed spies. As ten hours are yet to pass for the bank to open and for the fraud to be discovered, the three spies give three different long stories. This takes up ten hours and Fardel with the stolen money is arrested.

R. V.

GOD AND MRS. BROOM

GOD AND MRS. BROOM. By Julian Swift. T. Werner Laurie Ltd., 7|6.

The brilliant author of "Chronicles of a Gigolo" has again written a brilliant novel. Mrs. Broom is a kind woman who looks after lodgers in Kensington—all sorts of lodgers from the retired Colonel who reads the "Morning Post" to the old lady with her cousin the bishop, who reads the "News of the World." Of course there is Lavendar Gray, an actress with her lover, with mobile notions about loyalties, and the Twins living in another flat all under the divine guardianship of Mrs. Broom. Charwoman, caretaker, above all the wife of George, cleaner of dust bins! A selfish fellow who reads the "Sunday Express". Mrs. Broom's impact with different types of lodgers is dominated by Love, a synthesis of little considerations, hot water bottles, jugs of milk, and small duties of one human being towards another, which make life possible. "My love dwells in each room, and by my love you are able to pass in and out" She runs up and down the staircase from morning till night, the unifying source, between varied and contradictory types, up and down so many times a day, bringing out the humanity of the different characters under her "regime." Mrs. Broom's Resurrection from Kensington flats is brilliantly handled. She is among a million silent souls "carried forward on a flood of dead.....It is like going to the races." She goes over the Golden Steps to meet her God. She undergoes quaint experiences.

"Yes, Mrs Broom had done it now. She had pierced the Darkness. There was God, sitting on His Throne. She looked at Him, She laughed. 'Well I never!' God Said. 'Well I never!' Mrs. Broom said. She looked again It was herself at which she looked. She was God. What an Idea."

What an idea indeed!

R. V.

URDU PERIODICALS

'Rahbare-e-Niswan'-This monthly magazine edited by Farooqui Begum from Delhi has been rendering invaluable service to the cause of women in India. The February issue contains as usual a number of interesting articles. The editor introduces the readers to Madame Halide Edib.

"Aiwan"—In the February issue Mr. Syed Aziz Hashmi continues his exposition of socialism and the editor gives another instalment of his arresting correspondence.

DIMITROV

DIMITROV:—By Stella D. Blagoyeva. Published by International Publishers, New York, Price: Dol. 1.25:

The daughter of the Bulgarian revolutionary and the hero of the Reichstag Fire narrates here the life story of Dimitrov. It is not merely a biography. It is also an account of the revolutionary struggle of the working class in Bulgaria and Germany. What is particularly interesting in this book is the revelation of the genius of this man accused of complicity in the fire which was proclaimed to the world as the beacon of a Red Revolution, a mass armed uprising of German proletariat against the Brown Terror of Hitler and his Nazis. Dimitrov not only refutes the charge with the utmost non-challance but hurls the accusation against Nazi chiefs themselves. If a political trial can be utilised for capital propaganda for the creed the accused revolutionary holds sacred to himself, the story of this historic trial provides a striking example. The world is aware of the various incidents in the process of this trial which, besides damaging the prosecution, also exposed the Nazi chiefs to the gravest suspicion. In fact, one who reads this book will find how Dimitrov who is proud of his being "a son of the Bulgarian Working class" and, who, with almost with defiant audacity, proclaims his Communist faith, bearded the lion in its own den. Alone and unaided Dimitrov confronts the Nazi Court, the prosecution Counsel and the Goerings and Goebbels with challenging questions and the most direct insinuations and puts them in the most unpleasant and unhappy positions. His concluding address to the Court is, indeed, a masterpiece of ingenious, intelligent party propaganda and the most outspoken exposure of the Nazism and Fascism. He most solemnly asks the Court: "But I ask Mr. Chairman—in what country are the Fascists not barbarians and savages?" The address of Dimitrov to the Court is printed here in full together with the interruptions of the Chairman of the Court and his rejoinder which rises to the heights of inspirational defence of his creed and his undying faith in its ultimate triumph. "The police official, Heller" says Dimitrov to the Court, "has quoted some Communist verses from a book published in 1925 in order to prove that the Communists set fire to the Reichstag in 1933. Permit me, in turn, to quote some times of Germany's greatest poet, Goethe", and he quotes the following significant lines:

"You must rise or you must sink,
You must either rule or win,
Or you'll have to serve and lose,
Choose to suffer or to triumph,
Anvil or Hammer be."

And interprets them as follows:

"Yes, he who does not want to be an anvil, must be a hammer. The German working class 'as a whole' did not grasp this truth in 1918, nor in 1923, nor on July 20, 1932, nor in January, 1933. The blame for this lies on the Social Democratic leaders..... Now, of course, the German workers can understand this"

In another part of the address Dimitrov says:

"In the seventeenth century the founder of Scientific physics, Galileo Galilei, was brought before the stern Court of the inquisition, which was to have sentenced him to death as a heretic. With deep conviction and resolution he exclaimed:

"The Earth does move all the same!".....

"We Communists," declares Dimitrov, "at the present time can say no less resolutely than old Galileo:

"'It does move all the same' The wheel of history is moving, it is moving onward, ... It is moving and will continue to move until the final victory of Communism!"

No wonder the police seized Dimitrov at this stage and the Court deprived him of the right to speak.

The book is vigorously written and is of gripping interest from cover to cover.

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL.

MME. SOPHIA WADIA LEADS—OPPORTUNE HELP—INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL—RESPONSIBILITY OF EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS—INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN—ART AND EDUCATION IS NOT "CHARITY" OR "HOBBY"—UNINFORMED BENEVOLENCE PENALISES PROGRESS.

Mme. Sophia Wadia, presiding at the performance of the "Kidnapped Prince"—adapted from German by Principal Hundlikar—by the Children's Home School, Dadar, distinguished the occasion. She distinguished the occasion by clear recognition of its educational and cultural responsibilities. Her speech was not the usual exepercise in "blessing" with which the usually "eminent" presidents, men and women, only increase the boredom of these benevolent functions. She gave the precise reason which led her to help the educational institution at Dadar.

She did not, like most of the 'eminent' people who decorate these charity functions with their presence, take for granted her own responsibility or the attitude of the audience. She knew that the function had definite educational, art and cultural meaning. She knew that she was consequently expected to offer more than the unmeaning benevolent jargon with which it is considered the right thing to bless these institutions.

She said she was happy to help the play by the children because the play was above all by and for children staged by an educational institution that had determined to observe no barrier of caste or creed, race or religion, in the institution where the child secured all that was essential for its growth towards full citizenship. She helped the institution further.

LIFE ENVIRONMENT EXPERIENCE

She insisted as only those who regard their ideas and work and responsibility seriously could insist, that educational institutions like the one at Dadar, must begin with the child. They must, she observed, find, arrange, for and plan plays for the children that could bring them nearer their life and environment and help them to cultivate intimate experience of the manifold beauty which the art and cultural heritage of India claimed from them. There were in the history of India and the civilization many incidents, many personalities, many heroes and heroines whose life-stories could be dramatised and staged, whose lofty aspirations and significance would be enduring education and inspiration as well as art and culture for the child studying purposive citizenship.

A POINTED REMINDER

Mme. Sophia Wadia has offered thus a suggestion that is at once practicable, helpful and opportune. The importance of the suggestion is, however, not restricted to the particular occasion or institution. It is more important as a pointed reminder to the "eminent" intellectuals of what is, precisely, expected of them. There are in this city and its growing suburbs, educational, social and cultural institutions that have with far-sighted wisdom and enterprise sought to explore the art and cultural means by which they could help the younger and the coming generation of the nation's manhood and womanhood to the full stature of the modern aspirations of civilized humanity. They have, entirely rightly, chosen the theatre as at once their playground and the laboratory, their social, national and educational asset.

THEATRE AS DYNAMIC MEANS

They do not, rightly again, regard the stage entry of the child student or young citizen as a mere benevolent gesture, a 'charity' or a "hobby." They believe, they are convinced, that the theatre is the most dynamic instrument of education. And, they have courageously determined to use it.

PROGRESS PENALISED

But their courage, their enterprise their convictions, their determination find little intelligent response and guidance outside the social and occasionally political ambitions of presiding but irresponsible eminence. I have watched almost innumerable "socials," "concerts," "variety entertainments," "festivals" and similar celebrations organised by educational and social institutions. And, I have been amazed at the complete indiscrimination and lack of intelligent responsibility with which good, bad and indifferent stage exhibitions by these institutions have been welcomed and appreciated. I do not grudge these benevolent appreciations, if they remain ineffective. But they have the tendency very clearly observed tendency, to penalise progress, to checkmate the courage and enterprise and achievement of responsible and advanced institutions.

ORTHODOX RESISTENCE.

The stage enterprise of such institutions as the Fellowship School, the New Era School, the Pupil's Own School, of Sir J. J. School of Art, or to mention the newest entry, the University School of Economics and Sociology has contributed specifically to the intellectual art and cultural advancement of the city. That enterprise has involved, for most of them, great and, on occasion, insurmountable difficulties, obstructive criticism, financial risk, social obstacles and ignorant, orthodox resistence.

CHEAP STAGE CARICATURES.

No educational or social institution worth its high aspirations would underestimate, much less resent, the value of honest criticism or the appreciation of similarly placed institutions. But when it finds cheap, facile almost vulgar stage caricatures of its hard-earned costly, educational, art or cultural enterprise appreciated and welcomed by the benevolent-minded "eminent" men and women, it has the right to resent the attention. For, it penalises them heavily.

PREPOSTEROUS EXCUSES.

The kind people who seek justification for the intolerable nonsense on the stage have stereotyped excuses for their ignorance and their social ambition. Their excuse is, usually, the good intentions of the performers, their young age, the short time at their disposal, or the "respectable" class or "society" of the players. Good intentions, young age, and "society" and charity have seemed to cover many sins. But when they have been with amazing persistence employed to destroy the good work, the higher standards and educational and cultural advancement of pioneering enterprise, there must be more than passive resentment at the unintelligent exhibition lachrymose charity and benevolence.

THEATRE IS CULTURAL LABORATORY

Madame Sophia Wadia's insistence on the serious responsibilities implied in the educational and cultural aspect of the stage activities of public institutions is more than a timely suggestion. It is a warning. The days of indiscriminate charity, of random stage 'tamasha," are over. Art is education. It is a cultral necessity. It is a vocation. It is not charity or a "hobby", as Sir C. P. Ramaswamy would have us believe. And there is a playground and laboratory planned and designed at once and definitely for social, educational, art and cultural advancement. It is not the ground or the show-board for the charitable jargon or benevolent platitudes of the irresponsible 'eminent' who ceremoniously preside and decorate it.

The RUSSIAN BALLET REVIVED

Visit To Bombay

Anatole Vilzak.

Raia Kunetzova.

The Russian Ballet after a successful tour in S. Africa and Australia has arrived in India. It is at present in Calcutta and will soon visit Bombay.

THE SHOLAPUR DISTRICT

Art & Home Handicrafts Exhibition

THE Sholapur public knows that Art and Home Handicraft Exhibitions were successfully held in January during the Gadda Fair last two years at the Christa Seva Mandir in Sholapur. Thousands of persons visited the Exhibition and considerable stimulus was given to the artistically talented people. Encouraged by these successes, the Exhibition Committee has decided to hold a similar Exhibition this year during the first week of March. This year it was not possible to have it in the Gadda Fair owing to unavoidable circumstances. Exhibits of paintings in water colours and oils, of needle work, paper work carvings modellings, bead work, paintings on cloth and cushions, flower making, photographs by amateurs, sculpture work, handmade wood carvings, posters showing about the need for good water ventilations, good air and good drains, drawings and art leather work will be exhibited. Actual demonstrations of art work will be given during the Exhibition. Further-more a special place will be reserved for the exhibits of school boys and girls where even wood-work cane work and other furniture will be exhibited. Furniture made by adults will not be exhibited. Even professional artists from Sholapur District will be allowed to send a limited number of paintings and drawings which will be exhibited separately from the work of amateurs. A simple model of well equiped Indian House will be shown at the Exhibition. The Exhibition will be held in the spacious Neighbourhood House, the Christa Seva Mandri in Shiosheshwar Peth. Sholapur. The Collector of Sholapur Mr. E. W. Trotman, I.C.S., has kindly consented to open the Exhibition on the 5th March 1935 at 5 p.m. All information regarding the Exhibition can be had from the Hon' Secretary, Art and Home Handicrafts Exhibition Christa Seva Mandir, Sholapur. All exhibits should be sent before the 3rd of March. None will be received after that date. Articles to be sold should be labelled with prices by senders but they may not be removed from the hall until the Exhibition is over. The Committee will not be responsible for damages or loss of exhibits, although every possible effort will be made to protect them. Not a single one of the numerous specimens was damaged or lost during the last two years. This announcement is made long in advance with a view to give sufficient time to all competitors to prepare even new articles which they may want to send. The previous years' exhibits may be presented but they will not be considered for prizes this year.

CHESS

More Games From The Hastings Tournament: Forthcoming Tournament At Moscow.

(From Our Chess Correspondent)

The Hastings Tournament resulted in a triple tie for the first place between Sir G. A. Thomas, S. Flohr and Dr. M. Euwe with a score of 6 1|2 points each. Capablanca was second with 5 1|2 points, M. Bottwinnik and Lilienthal scored 5 points each, R. P. Michell 4, Miss Menchik 3, Milnerbarry and Norman 1 1|2 each.

It is expected that an authoritative announcement will be made regarding the proposed match, for the championship of the world between Alekhine and Euwe, on 1st April.

Capablanca has been invited. and has consented to take part in an international tournament to be held in Moscow commencing on February 15th.

Positions For Study.

Position No. 4. In the Forsyth Notation: 1B4bk, 7p, 3Rp3, 8, 8, r7, 4p3, 4K3. White to play and win.

Position No. 5. From a game Pillsbury-Marshall; 2klr3, pp6, 1b-3P2, 2pq4, 3Pkt1P1, 2PQ4, PP4P1, R1B2KR1. Black to play and win.

Position No. 6. From a game Schwartz-Tarrasch. 3rkb1r, pppq-1ppp, 2b5, 4P1Q1, 6kt1, 2P2Kt2, PP4PP, RKtB2RK1. Black to play and win.

Readers are asked to send in their solutions which will be acknowledged. Solutions will appear a fortnight later.

Below ar e given two more games from the Hastings Tournament. In game No. 3, Dr. Euwe, taking advantage of the weakness created by his opponent's premature attack, instituted a vigorous attack, and wound it up with a very fine finish.

White: Dr. Euwe, Black: R. P. Michell.

White	Black
1 KtKb3	PQ4
2 PQ4	KtKB3
3 PB4	PK3
4 KtB3	PB3
5 BKt5	QKtQ2
6 PK3	QR4 (a)
7 PXP	KtxP
8 QQ2	BKt5
9 RB1	PQB4 (b)
10 PK4 (c)	KtxKt
11 PxKt	BR6 (d)
12 RQKt1	O.O
13 BQ3	PQR3
14 O.O	PQKt 4
15 PQ5 (e)	KtKt3 (f)
16 BK7	RK1
17 PQ6	PB5
18 BB2	KtQ2 (g)
19 PK5	PR3 (h)
20 KRK1..	BKt2 (i)
21 KtQ4	BB4
22 RK3	KtB1
23 RKKt3	BxKt (j)
24 RxP+	KxR
25 BB6+	KKt1
26 QxP	Resigns.

(a) Much better to proceed quietly with the development of pieces. All early attacks are futile. Atacks, when undertaken, must succeed, otherwise the aggressor has to face the inevitable recoil. In early attacks, there is not enough material to push the attack home. Besides, from the early stages of the game, one gets committed to a fixed line of action, and later on, when the attack has exhausted itself, to face the weaknesses inherent to that line, without any compensating advantages. BK2 or BQ2 are good alternatives here.

(b) All black's developed pieces are participating in the attack, yet the defence is adequate. He is trying to get his QKt to K5 via QB4.

(c) Now white takes the initiative with a better development.

(d) His pieces are forced to remain on the Q-side, and therefore. he is committed to a Q-side attack. Notice his 13th and 14th moves.

(e) To get a passed P on the Q's file.

(f) Inferior. 15..PxP, 16 PxP, PB5, and the passed P is isolated, and there are some chances of its falling. Black would then have a decided advantage on the Q-side.

(g) If 18..BQ2, 19 PK5, KtB1, 20 BB6, PKR3, 21 QK3 or QB4.

(h) To prevent QKt5, followed by BB6. But white has several effective lines of play, and the best course for black is 19..RxB, 20 PxR, BxP. He loses the exchange, but he is a P up on the Q-side. Besides, he has the advantage of two bishops. which minimises the loss of the exchange.

(i) Another piece on the Q-side. Note how his premature attack has forced black to develop his pieces on one side of the board only. It is instructive to note of what effective use the black Q has been throughout the course of the game. Our early plans must be laid well and true. Defective plans hinder us at every step.

(j) Overlooking the neat finish.

Game No. 4.

Another game from the same tournament. Fine judgment of position was shown by Capablanca in winning from Norman.

King's Fianchetto Defence. White Norman, Black Capablanca.

White	Black
1 PQ4	KtKB3
2 PQB4	PKKt3 (a)
3 KtQB3	BKt2
4 PK4	PQ3
5 PB3(b)	QKtQ2
6 BK3	PQR4 (c)
7 PQ5	PK4
8 BQ3	KtB4
9 BQB2	KtR4 (d)
10 QQ2	PB4 (e)
11 BxKt (f)	PxB
12 QB2	PQKt3
13 KKtK2	O.O
14 PQKt3 (g)	KtB3
15 QK3 (h)	KtK1
16 O.O (i)	KtQ3
17 PQR4	BQ2
18 QRQ1	QR5 (j)
19 QB2	QKt4
20 QK1	QRK1
21 KR1	KR1
22 KtKt3	BR3
23 KtKt5	BxKt
24 RPxB	QR5 (k)
25 KtK2	QxQ
26 QRxQ (k)	PR5
27 KtKt3 (l)	BB5
28 KtK2 (m)	RPxP
29 KtxB	PxKt
30 BxP	PxP
31 PxP	KtxP
32 BR2 (n)	KtQ7
33 RxR	RxR
34 RQ1	RK7
35 Bkt1	PB6
36 Resigns	(O)

(a) This constitutes the King's Fianchetto Defence to the Queen's Gambit. Exceptional, judgment of position is re-

(Continued on page 29.)

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If you have any anxieties at all as to what your sons or daughters should be, write to me, or, better still, let them write to me personally—Fatherly Advice Department—and tell me their likes and dislikes, and I will give sound practical advice as to the possibilities of a vocation and how to succeed in it.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Bennett

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SARDAR'S REPLY TO MALAVIYA'S CHARGE

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

Terms Acceptable To Bengal Hindus Laid Down

LEADERS STATEMENT

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

In view of the Rajendra-Jinnah parleys relating to Communal settlement, several Hindu leaders headed by Mr. Hirendranath Dutt, President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha and Mr. J. N. Basu, Liberal Leader, have issued a statement to the Press to-day indicating the lines on which a solution would be acceptable to the Bengal Hindus.

Firstly, the election on basis of Joint Electorate without reservation.

Secondly, if a majority community is not prepared to accept such a scheme, Bengal Hindus to get weightage in the number of seats allotted, then in no case falling short of Muslims.

Lastly, failing both these alternatives the scheme placed by the Marquis of Zetland before the Joint Parliamentary Committee may be acted upon.—United Press.

SARDAR LEAVES FOR DOHAD

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel left Bombay for Dohad on Saturday night, where he would preside over the Bhil Seva Sangh Conference.

He would reach Delhi on the 19th instant.

RANIS INJURED IN CAR SMASH

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 16.

The Rani of Mandi and Rani of Kalakanker are reported to have been injured in a motor accident last night at Raniganj near Partabgarh (Oudh). The driver of the car is also said to have been injured.

The accident took place when they were proceeding in a car from Benares to Partabgarh. Dr. Bhatia, Surgeon, Lucknow, has been summoned.—A.P.

BHULABHAI AT LAHORE

Presiding Over Sessions Of Students' Conference

LAHORE, Feb. 16.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai is reaching Lahore on Sunday, February 17, to meet the Sikh leaders in connection with communal settlement.

The Sikh leaders of the province have been invited to muster strong in time for the discussion.

Mr. Desai will also preside over the Sunday's session of the Students' Conference.—United Press.

BHULABHAI AND SATYAMURTI

Join Empire Parliamentary Association

NEW DELHI, February 16.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, leader and Mr Satyamurthi, Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly have joined the Empire Parliamentary Association (Indian branch) the annual meeting of which will be held next month to elect five delegates to visit England in July.

It is understood a few other members of the party are also likely to join the Association.—A.P.

Allegation Against Congress Party Refuted

No Departure From Bombay Resolution

SAYS "CONGRESS ATTITUDE OF NEUTRALITY WILL BE FULLY DEMONSTRATED"

"Whether the Congress has done service or disservice to the country by its attitude of neutrality towards Communal Award may be a matter of opinion, but there can be no question that the Congress Party in the Assembly has not, in any manner, acted against the Congress resolution passed at Bombay," observed Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, vindicating the attitude of the Assembly Congress Party and replying to Pandit Malaviyaji who charged the Congress with breach of pledge in remaining neutral at the voting time, on the issue of Communal Award, in the Assembly.

It may be recalled that Pandit Malaviyaji, in a public meeting held at Benares, had charged the Congress with breach of pledge in not voting down Mr. Jinnah's amendment embodying the acceptance of the Communal Award.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel said:—

WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISION

"I am not aware that the Congress leaders had, since the Congress passed its resolution of neutrality, repeatedly stated, as is alleged by Pandit Malaviyaji, that if the motion for acceptance of the Award was brought up before the Assembly they would vote against it, as they would vote for any motion of rejection of the Award. Personally so far as I am concerned I had, during my election speeches, made it clear that the Congress Party in the Assembly would take no part in the voting in either case. I also know that a reference on the subject was made to the Working Committee, and it was decided by the Committee's meeting at Wardha, before the Congress Session was held at Bombay, that although the Congress resolution was capable of both interpretations it would be advisable for the Congress members of the Assembly to refrain from voting in case the question came up before the Assembly either for rejection or for acceptance. It is, therefore, not true to say that the Congress in not opposing or voting against the motion for acceptance had done anything against the Congress resolution passed at Bombay.

POSITION ON EVENING OF 6TH FEB.

"In order to put the Congress position beyond any doubt it was decided to table a positive motion of neutrality on behalf of the Congress. The attitude of the Government was not known, and it was felt that in case the Government remained neutral as was done in several Provinces, it was possible that the numerically weak Party of Mr. Aney would be over-powered by the combined strength of the Muslims, Europeans and Nominated members in the Assembly, and the Congress Party would be charged with having brought about the acceptance of the Communal Award by its attitude and thereby having assisted one Party and abandoned its neutrality. It was, therefore, then considered advisable to vote against both the amendments of acceptance as well as rejection and hence on the afternoon of the 6th of February when I met Pandit Malaviyaji while he was leaving Delhi for Benares I had informed him accordingly.

WHAT HAPPENED ON FEB. 7

But since he left Delhi, the Executive Council of the Government met in the evening and decided to vote on the question and even whips were issued by Govrnment at night. The whole situation had, therefore, to be reviewed again on the morning of the 7th, and in view of the definite attitude taken up by the Government and also in view of the fact that in spite of the Congress Party voting against the amendment of acceptance, the amendment was sure to be carried, it was considered advisable to refrain from voting in case our positive proposition of neutrality was allowed to be put first and voted upon.

PARLEYS WITH SARDAR, ANEY AND C. R.

"In the absence of Pandit Malaviyaji, both Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and myself discussed the situation fully with Mr. M.S. Aney who is the leader of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly, at his place on the morning of the 7th, and we would have certainly informed Malaviyaji if he were at Delhi at the time. Eventually at the time of voting, the Congress resolution of neutrality was first put to vote and as Congress position was thereby made absolutely clear, the Congress Party in the Assembly did the wisest thing in refraining from voting on the subsequent amendments on that question. The Nationalist Party was kept informed of the Congress position in this matter, as it developed from time to time up to the very end.

"MATTER OF OPINION"

"Whether the Congress has done service or disservice to the country by ts attitude of neutrality may be a matter of opinion, but there can be no question that the Congress Party in the Assembly has not, in any manner acted against the Congress resolution passed at Bombay. I have no doubt that in course of time the wisdom of the Congress attitude of neutrality will be fully demonstrated.

Double Defeat For Burma Government

COUNCIL VOTES DOWN MOTIONS OF HOME MEMBER AND FOREST MINISTER

RANGOON, Feb. 16

To-day's Legislative Council sitting was fixed for official business.

The three parties absenting themselves for the last 2 days participated at to-day's debate. A few members from the three parties entered the Chamber at the time of voting to oppose the Rangoon Police Amendment Bill moved by the Home Member. The lobby cast their votes when division demanded and defeated the Government by 52 to 28 votes.

There was another instance of Government defeat by 29 to 34 votes when the Forest Minister moved that the Draft Agreement adopted by the Opium Smoking Conference held at Bangkok in 1931 be ratified so far as it applies to Burma.—United Press.

SUBHAS BOSE IN EUROPE

Pushing Forward India's Interests Single-Handed

WILL CONGRESS BACK HIM?

(From An Indian Correspondent.)

PRAGUE, (By Mail.)

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose landed again in Europe this week after a brief and "exciting" stay in India. Mr. Bose has just reached Vienna, proceeding there quickly from Naples where he landed after two day's halt in Rome. In Vienna he will resume the medical treatment broken off under circumstances known to the Indian public and now in all probability will have to go in for a serious operation.

Now that Mr. Bose is back in Europe. I am led to refer especially to the question of the utility of his stay in Europe as a public issue. This I do both because I feel there has not been sufficient recognition—probably due also to lack of information——in India of the extent and value of his activities in Europe and since I have had opportunities in a generally detached way to watch and follow a good part of Mr Bose's activities in the course of his last stay in Europe extending to some 18 months.

ALL AVENUES EXPLORED

During this period, Mr. Bose untiringly exerted himself for the advancement of India's cause. He has been extremely keen in trying to enhance interest for India in a number of European lands.

He has rendered good service in bringing life and greater confidence to the Federation of Indian Students Abroad and stimulating useful contacts between Indian students and students from other Oriental countries.

SINGLE-HANDED

All this work calls for high tribute especially when it is remembered that it has been done single-handed and with no organized support at the back of it.

Mr. Bose's stay is likely to extent for some time in Europe. With good and active support from India, his stay will be of greater utility to India. Congress and other nationalist circles are reported to be emphasising a great deal on foreign propaganda. For these it would be well to extend support to Mr. Bose. This is no matter of party or personal politics.

7th WEEK! 7th WEEK
IMPERIAL'S MARVELLOUS ACHIEVEMENT
SULOCHANA
in
INDIRA, M. A.
The compelling drama of a woman's love and regeneration profoundly moving, tremendously stirring, superb social drama
Director: NANDLAL.
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM.
Shows:—5, 8 and 10-30. Sat., Sun. 2-15 extra.

"NO POWER IN THE UNIVERSE
CAN DESTROY ME" !!—Kalkoot
But it was a helpless woman
who killed this fiend——
KALKOOT or
KISMAT-KI-BHOOL
a "Sudha Pictures Ltd's Super Talkie"
Featuring NAYAM PALLI, LOBO, GODSE, HIRA, VATSALA JOSHI, LEELADEVI OMKAR, SHETYE, AGARWALE P. R. JOSHI.
WATCH FOR DATE AND THEATRE
for Booking apply to: SUDHA PICTURES LTD. 160, Tardeo Road, Film City, Bombay.

:COMING:
From the pages of a great novel to the Silver Screen
SABITADEVI
IN K. M. MUNSHI'S
"VENGEANCE IS MINE"
WITH
KUMAR, PADMA SHALIGRAM, YAKUB, ANSARI and others
Directed by:— SARVOTTAM BADAMI.
SAGAR'S Stupendous Social Picture
Imperial Cinema
Lamington Road.

Bombay Gujarati Natak Mandali
TARDEO—BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE
ON SUNDAY 17-2-35 DAY AT 3-30 p.m.
A HIGHLY APPROVED NEW HISTORICAL DRAMA
KON SAMRAT?
Hansa Rani—Bai MUNNIBAI
DON'T MISS TO HEAR BAI MUNNIBAI,
the well-known actress and songstress after six years on Gujarati stage
OUR COMIC PAIR WILL GIVE YOU GREAT MIRTH AS SETH SETHANI
Plans open at Theatre. Proprietor: Bapulal B. Naik.

8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted girl of any caste for Bachelor Sikh, Businessman, decent earning. Best references available. Apply J. S. Kabuli, Madhowji Thakersey Estate, Ground floor, Dadar, G.I.P. (3687)

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted District Organisers in every District for the Genuine Insurance Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (9548).

Wanted some Depot Managers to push sale of our various quantities of Tea for the unrepresented area with a salary of Rs. 150 per month including T.A. Apply sharp stating personality and Bank reference to Messrs Britannia Trading Co., Ltd., 40, Canning St. (Calcutta. (3638).

A few vacancies, with most liberal terms (pay and commission) agents are to be appointed one in each suburb and locality of Bombay for the Company that has revolutionised the history of Insurance by its most liberal outlook towards policy-holders. To avoid disappointment please apply sharp. Branch Manager Servants of India Insurance Co., Ltd., 371, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, Bombay. (9508).

Wanted following staff qualified to teach English, Persian, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Urdu, Mental and Moral Philosophy, History and Economics up to B.A. Honours standard Pay according to qualifications. The scales operating at the college are: Professor 150—10—250. Assistant Professor 125—15|2—200, and Lecturer 106—10—150 Applicants should be M.A. or B.A. Honours. They should clearly state the languages taken and minimum salary wanted Applications should reach the Principal Chellasing and Sitaldas College, Shikarpur, Sind. by 25th February, 1935. (9653).

50. PATENT MEDICINES

Eatable Hair Dye (Tonic). Its 40 days internal use turns Grey Hair into Black for life. Besides, it cures wrinkles, dental troubles, increases brain power, eye sight, removes sexual weakness, impotency, keeps young, Prolongs life. Price: 40 doses Rs. 11 with postage. Tibbi Laboratory, No. 7, Laheria Sarai, (Bihar).

56 EDUCATIONAL.

Expert coaching for Senior Cambridge and Bombay University Examinations at Desai's Coaching Classes. Apply S. P. Desai, M.Sc., (London), Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (3628).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Sole Agent for Bombay to sell Darjeeling Tea of Ghyabari Tea Estate on high commission. Apply or interview with Mr. K. Soiru Prabhu, Rachel Cottage 15th Road, Khar, between 3 and 5 p.m. (3615).

Wanted Selling Agents and Canvassers for high class and cheap brands of Cigarettes. Apply the National Cigarettes Mfg. Co., Baroda. (3591).

Glorious 2nd Week
MADAN'S MUSICAL MASTERPIECE
Nightingale of India
Miss KAJJAN
Sings in the most attractive way ever heard before
ANOKHA PREM
Supported by:
Miss PATIENCE COOPER, Miss VIOLET, JAGDISH, B.A. SURAJRAM, YOUSUF EFFENDI.
A Tale of Society with Love, Romance, Intrigue
at
GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road.
TIME: 5-15, 8, 10-45.
Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

Kolhapur Cinetone's
Kaliya Mardan
(Mythological
MUSICAL TALKIE)
in
3rd GLORIOUS WEEK
at
ROXY
TALKIES
Girgaum Tram Terminus
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-45 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
This picture is directed by
MAJOR DADASAHEB NIMBALKAR

GOVT. EMPLOYEE BOUND OVER

For Disorderly Behaviour At Thana Station

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Feb. 15.

Vinayak Krishnarao Chaubal, a Government employee in the Accountant General's Office, High Court department, Bombay, was to-day bound over by Mr. M. B. Kunte, City Magistrate of Thana, in a sum of Rs. 50 to be of good behaviour for a period of three months.

Chaubal was hauled up under Section 61 (p) of the Bombay District Police Act for disorderly behaviour, alleged to have been drunk, on the railway platform at Thana on January 4 last.

RASH DRIVING CHARGE DENIED

Motor Agent Says He Was Not At Wheel When Accident Occurred

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, Feb. 15.

A charge of causing the death of an unknown Hindu by driving his motor car in rash and negligent manner on the Bombay-Agra Road near Dargah at Ghatkopar on December 17 last at about 4 p.m. was framed to-day by Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, against Merwanji Sorabji Karaka, (48) a Parsi Motor Agent of Dharwar.

The prosecution alleges that Karaka was driving his car No. Gen. 869K at great speed as a result of which a Pardeshi Hindu, aged about 35, was knocked down and killed instantaneously. It is further alleged that the victim of the tragedy was dragged to a distance of about 80 feet and that the car stopped at a further distance of about 100 feet from the place of the accident.

The defence is that the accused was not driving the car at the time of the accident but his cleaner Ramchandra was at the wheel. The accused further states that the deceased ran across the road and met with the accident due to his own "folly".

Mr. Shaikh Abdul Hakim, acting police prosecutor, conducts the prosecution and Mr. Jehangir B. Patel defends the accused.

VILE PARLE MUNICIPAL MEETING

(From A Correspondent.)
VILE PARLA, Feb. 15.

The agitation started to bring about mass resignations from the Vile Parla Municipality has ended in a fiasco and the first meeting of the re-constituted Board was held on Friday morning for the purpose of electing a President for the next triennium. Excitement over this election was so great that at one time, it was feared that even the election of the Chairman of the Meeting would be a contested one; but Mr. V. R. Bhende's proposal that Mr. G. B. Deo, the senior-most elected member, who was not himself a candidate, readily found support and it was unanimously carried.

Mr. Gunvantrai R. Desai, an ex-President of the Municipality was dismissed in the first round and in a straight fight between Mr. Kalbag, the retiring President, and Mr. Cesar De'Mello, an ex-Chairman of the Andheri Notified Area Committee, the latter was elected by a majority of only one vote. Mr. De'Mello, polled 8, while Mr. Kalbag polled 7, Mr. Desai remaining neutral.

Andheri is naturally jubilant over this result but this was only possible on account of the solidarity of the members representing that town and they secured unexpected support from one of the members from Vile Parla.

Ex-Maharajah Of Indore In Bombay

(From A Correspondent)

H. H. the ex-Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar of Indore, has come to Bombay from Egypt. It seems that His Highness intends to stay for some days at Bombay as he has hired a bungalow at Ridge Road Malabar Hill. Having learnt about Sir Tukoji Rao's arrival, several persons have come from Indore. Among whom are also Messrs Ponde and Phanse.

STOVE BURSTS INJURING FOUR PERSONS

Whole Family Removed To G. T. Hospital For Treatment

A whole family of four persons was admitted on Saturday morning in the G. T. Hospital owing the severe burns they sustained by the bursting of a primus stove.

It appeared Kanyalal Rowji (45), his wife Jankibai (35), and their sons Bhuramal and Poonanlal, aged 20 and 10 years respectively were seated in their room situate in Cathedral Street and a primus stove was burning close by on which food was being prepared.

Suddenly a loud report was heard by the bursting of the stove and the Kerosine oil flared up.

All the four occupants of the room had their clothes caught up in the fire.

They sustained severe injuries and were removed by the police to the G. T Hospital.

Accused Alleged To Have Sold Ornaments Pledged With Him

The strange case of a Marwari moneylender who is alleged to have sold the ornaments pledged with him and misappropriated the amount of Rs. 1,729 for his own ends, was yesterday told before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazgaon.

Hansraj Bharmal who was arrested by the Kalachowki Police on Friday night is alleged to have accepted gold ornaments valued at Rs. 2,850 in May 1933. When the debtor went to redeem them some time later, it appears he put off the date of redemption.

Growing suspicious at this, the debtor made enquiries, which are said to have revealed the fact that the accused had sold the ornaments, weighing 151 tolas, to other Marwaris and misappropriated Rs. 1,729, which is said to be the amount after deducting the sum lent to the complainant.

The Magistrate enlarged him on a bail of Rs. 1,000 till February 25.

LEPER GETS 10 YEARS' JAIL

Sequel To Wife's Murder Under Provocation

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb. 15.

A leper, aged 40, who was charged with the murder of his wife, was to-day convicted by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, agreeing with the Jury's majority (7:2) verdict that Dagadya Ragho Kathodi, the accused, was guilty of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, of his wife Veni under grave and sudden provocation

Holding that the husband's assault on the woman with a scythe was brutal, the Judge sentenced the accused to suffer ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. B. H. Shringarpure, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. A. M. Mahajan for the defence.

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JUBBULPORE MARBLE ROCKS

in

ADARSH CHITRA LTD.'s

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DHUWA-DHAR

(Water-fall)

Story by:—
SHETH GOVINDDAS, M.L.A.,

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Featuring
LEELA CHITNIS, B.A. Miss MIRA JOHN,
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ADARSH CHITRA LIMITED
Chowhan Bhuvan, Gamdevi, Bombay

A Pri c› in Search of
ROMANCE !!
4th WEEK !

Karwan-e-Hayat

RECORD RUSHES FOR THIS PICTURE AT LAHORE AND DELHI THEATRES

A New Theatres—NEW INDIA PICTURE

Starring
SAIGAL
with MALINA
RAJKUMARI NAWAB
PAHARI SANYAL,
RATAN

Wherein have all enchantments of seas of sands to your pleasure
at
Minerva Talkies
—Lamington Road—
DAILY AT 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MATINEE AT 3 p.m. on SAT., SUN. and HOLIDAYS.

VAGARIES OF MONEY LENDERS

Pathan Alleged To Have Assaulted Cooly

Some of the vagaries of the Pathan money lenders who besides charging exorbitant rates of interest often resort to physical force were revealed at the Dadar Court on Friday.

A cooly in the B.B. and C.I. Rly. workshop went on Thursday night to pay the balance of the money he had borrowed from one Abdul Razak Syed Mohamad, a Pathan money-lender. The cooly, it appears, had borrowed Rs. 25 from the Pathan some months before and had paid all but Rs. 3. On Thursday after paying this balance the cooly demanded a receipt. The Pathan refused this and added that still some amount had to be paid. At this the cooly remonstrated when the Pathan getting wild is alleged to have slapped him and then knocked him down.

Abdul Khalik brother of the money-lender and the first accused in the case, then closed the room and is alleged to have kicked the cooly. When the accused opened the door the cooly escaped and lodged a complaint with the DeLisle Road police.

The Police arrested the first accused while the second, the money-lender, is absconding the Magistrate enlarged him on bail. till February 21

BARODA PRESS ACT DOES IT

Several Books & Pamphlets Forfeited

BARODA, Feb. 15.

The current issue of the Baroda Government Gazette contains a notification under the signature of the Dewan declaring a number of books and pamphlets forfeite to the Government of His Highness the Gaekwar, wherever found in Baroda territories, on the ground that they contain objectionable matter of the nature described in Section 14 of the Baroda Press and Registration of Books Act xxiii of 1924-25.—United Press.

HALF MAN?

But, why should YOU remain so?

Is MONEY more PRECIOUS than a ROBUST health, PERFECT virile strength, and YOUTHFUL energy?

Is LIFE worth living as an INCOMPLETE man? No!!!

Then protect yourself from FATAL diseases and FETTERS of OLD-AGE.

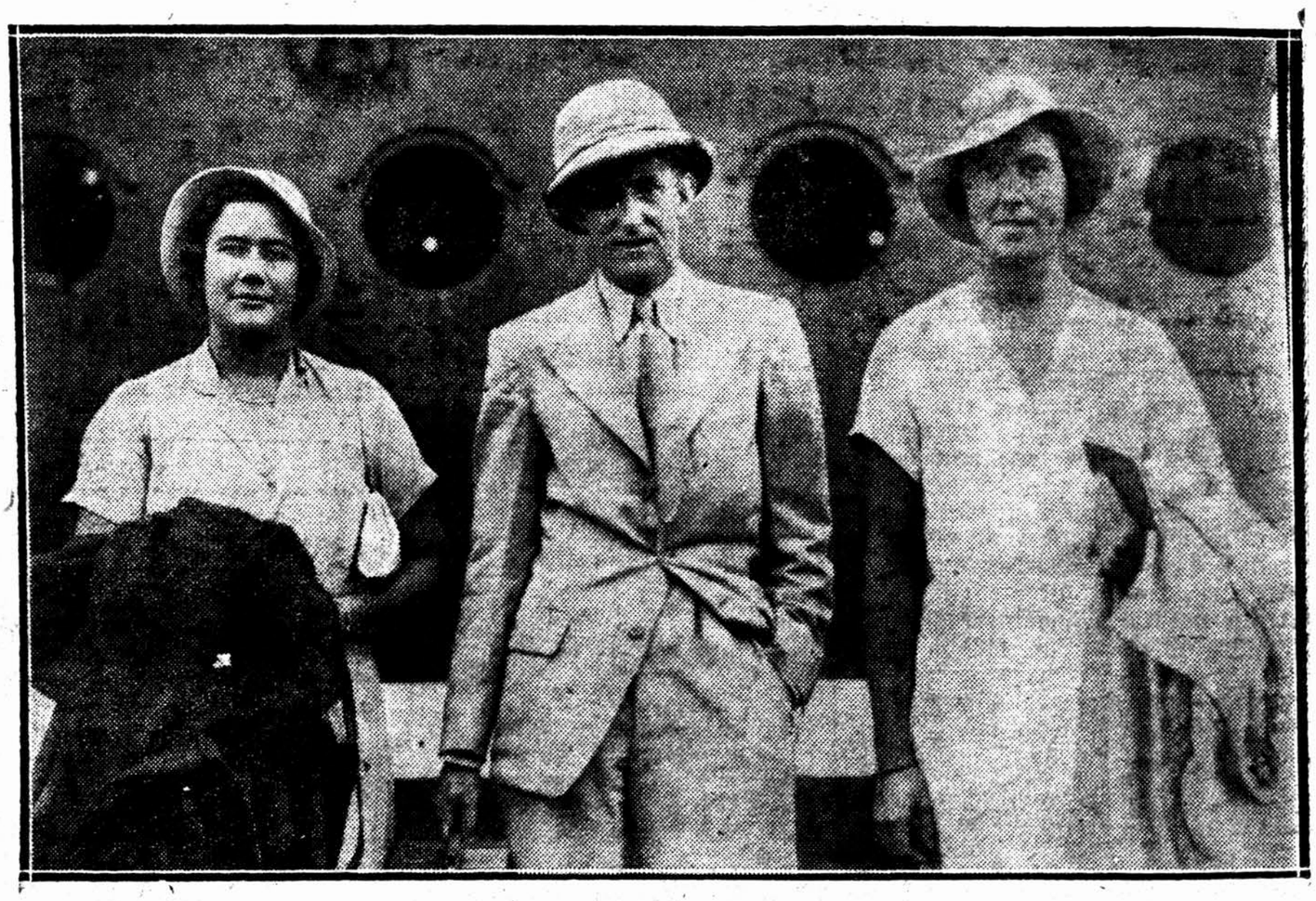
"DYNAMIREN" the modified HORMONE product of Dr. Laboschin A. G. Berlin, is a SPECIFIC cure for RUN-DOWN health, WASTED energy, PSYCHIC depressions, and NERVOUS breakdowns. It FORTIFIES the BODY against infection of diseases, and RESTORES youthful Energy to combat OLD-AGE. A complete course restores TRUE and **INFALLIBLE manhood.**

MILLIONS of WISE men have used it and are as YOUNG as in their 'teens, and MILLIONS are using it to-day to save themselves in time, from the clutches of the DEMON of OLD-AGE.

When wou'd YOU think seriously about YOURSELF?

SURELY you will do a GREAT service to yourself by asking your Chemist to supply you a bottle AT-ONCE.

REMEMBER it costs Rs. 3|8 only.



Miss Lyle (extreme left) G. P. Hughes and Miss Dearman, British tenn's players who arrived in Bombay on Friday on their way to Egypt.

WOMEN'S PROTEST AGAINST J.P.C. REPORT

The Secretary, Bhatia Stree Mandal writes:—"The burning question before the country today is about the J.P.C. Report, and people of all political views have come forward to record their protest against the new reforms. The Bhatia Stree Mandal has decided to invite all the Women's organisations in the city to join in a public meeting to condemn the J.P.C. report on Friday (22nd inst) under the presidentship of Mrs. Bachubai Thakkar, the President of the Mandal.

"We strongly appeal to the Women of Bombay who have always taken a very leading part in social and political life of the country, to respond to the call of the Mandal and give their help by sending their representatives to the meeting.

The Bhatia Stree Mandal extends its invitation to all the women's organisations in Bombay, of all castes and creeds, to participate in this meeting, which will be addressed by Shrimatis Sarojini Naidu, Hansa Mehta, Maniben Kara, Lilavati Munshi and Mr .Nariman and others.

The resolution, as adopted by the Bhatia Stree Mandal is given below, but any suggestions from other bodies will be duly considered. All inquiries may be made of Mrs. Babibai Mulji, General Secretary Bhatia Stree Mandal, Homstead, Alexandra Road (Tel. No. 42905), Gamdevi.

TICKET INSPECTOR'S TRIAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Feb. 15.

According to the Bombay High Court writ received here by Mr. M. G. Naik, the Resident Magistrate at Kalyan, the case, in which Udaram Bulchand, a travelling Ticket Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway, was charged by the Kalyan Railway Police with negligence in not pulling the alarm chain of the Down Nagpur Express as a result of which Vithal Gangaram Mane, who jumped out of the train was run over and killed near the Parsik Tunnel on April 6, 1933, has been transferred to the file of Mr. P. K. Kharkar, the First Class Magistrate at Borsad, for hearing arguments and final decision.

It will be recalled that at the stage, when the case had progressed as far as hearing of the arguments, Mr. P. K. Kharkar was transferred to Borsad. The transfer application preferred by the accused was allowed by the High Court recently.

BURNING LAMP-SHADE KILLS BOY

How a piece of cloth that was used as shade for an electric light caught fire and fell on a matress on which two children were sleeping one a boy and the other a girl, and burnt the boy almost to death was told before the City Coroner yesterday at the inquest held on Douglas Augusto (5).

Douglas who was the son of George Arthur Augusto, a driver in the B. B. and C. I. Rly., was staying in Mahim at the time of the tragedy with one Frana Badge. On Friday night, Mr. Badge to dim the light from an electric lamp put a piece of cloth as a shade over it. Some time later he saw the clo h burning and before he could remove it, it fell on the mattress immediately below the lamp and in consequence the two children sustained burns. Douglas was soon removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he succumbed to the injuries.

At the inquest on his body the Coroner's Jury returned the verdict: "Broncho-pneumonia which developed while the deceased was in Hospital for treatment of burns accidentally sustained".

POST OF DHARMADHIKARI REVIVED

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Feb. 12

The post of the Dharmadhikari has been revived by H.H. the Maharaja of Gaikwad, who has appointed Mr. M. K. Nadkarni to the post.

Dr. P.M. Modi of the Samaldas College, Bhavnagar, has been entrusted with the work of writing two books on Hindu religion in Gujarati, one for the nurture of religious ideas in young minds, and the other for enlightenment of advanced people in general.

Oh, Constipation!
BE SURE, IT'S GONE FOR GOOD IF YOU MAKE FREE USE OF
MENTHOPHENE
THAT'S THE Laxative I ALWAYS RECOMMEND.
CONSTIPATION

A most suitable laxative for the modern times. Extremely pleasant in taste. If taken at bed-time as prescribed, you will have a free and clear motion at day-break. No griping sensation in the bowels. No habit formation.

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THE ORIENTAL PHARMACY, Bombay 4.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 14, 1991
Muslim: Jilkad 12, 1353
Parsi: Shehrever 14, 1304
Sunrise: 7h 6m
Sunset: 6h 40m
High Tide: 11-41
Low Tide: 6-02 17-33

Bombay Boy Scouts (Local) Association, eleventh annual sports, Cooperage, 4 p.m.

MONDAY, February 18.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 20.

Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association: Annual general meeting, Lady Brabourne presiding, P. V. M. Gymkhana, 4-45 p.m.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

The tenth annual general body meeting of the Asthika Samaj will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the Samaj Hall.

AN AT HOME

An At Home in honour of Mr N. V. Modak, Municipal City Engineer will be held to day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m. in the King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar.

BAND AT CHAUPATTY

The band of the 1st Battalion the G. I. P. Railway Regiment will play a select programme of music at the Chaupatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.).

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Australia via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 19th instant.

KANARA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION

A prize debate will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Subject: "That Dowry-System is not conducive to the Social and Economic Progress of the Community."

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The prize distribution ceremony of the Mahila Seva Mandal's Industrial School for Women in Girgaon will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the People's Jinnah Memorial Hall. The Mayor of Bombay will preside and distribute the prizes.

KALYAN PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting under the auspices of the Kalyan Taluka Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. at Kalyan. Syt. D. K. Kunte, leader of the Kolaba District will address the meeting.

WORLD BROTHERHOOD THROUGH ARYAN CULTURE

Mr. Ganesh Rao, Journalist of America will deliver a public lecture today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) on "World Brotherhood through Aryan Culture," at the Fort Arya Samaj Hall 249, Frere Road.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the hall on the Second Floor of the New Extension of the Bori Bunder Station to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.). The annual dinner will also be held at the same place at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Free Public Lecture.

"CAN RELIGIONS UNITE HUMANITY?"

What is Religion? Why should we study religions? How to practise religion?

Sunday, February 17, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Painted Veil." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"Kalia Mardan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-45 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Transatlantic Merry-Go-Round" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"Dames" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10

PATHE—"Fog Over Frisco". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"One Night of Love" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

WEST END—"Midnight Romance" Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Anokha Prem". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Karwan-e-Hayat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

PALACE—"Riptide". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10-30

EDWARD—"Whispering Shadow". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.

MAJESTIC—"Indira, M.A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"This is the Life" or "Sajiva Moorti". Daily at 5-30 8-0 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

EMPIRE—"The First World War" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"The Iron Duke". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

9-30 a.m. Morning Service. Relayed from Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. 10-30 a.m Classical and Light Music. 11-45 a m Orchestra Concert. 1-15 p.m. Close down. 6-30 p.m. "Half-an-hour." 7-0 p.m. The Art Players. 8-0 p.m. Weather and News. 8-15 p.m. News in Hindi. 8-30 p.m. SB. Music. 10-0 p.m. Close down.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

There will be a lecture in Telugu on 'Bhakti Yoga' by Swami Sadhanananda at the Bombay Andhra Mahasabha premises at Palm Mansion, Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WELLINGTON TERRACES SOCIAL COMMITTEE

There will be the 2nd Annual Thanksgiving Mass offered by the residents of the Wellington Terraces in honour of St. Anne at the chapel of our Lady of Seven Dolours New Sonapur to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Can Religions Unite Humanity?" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

HARIJAN UDDHAR MANDAL

A public meeting of the Gujarati Harijans under the auspices of the Harijan Uddhar Mandal founded by the Harijan Sevak Sangh will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dalal Street, Share Bazar, to consider the Social, Economic and moral problems of the community. Mrs. Hansa Mehta will preside.

THE INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in the office of the Conference at 139, Medows Street, Fort, to transact the following business:

(1) To resolve on the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report and the India Bill now before the Parliament.

(2) To consider the question of constituting and enquiry into the causes of the death of Sardar Seva Singh of Patiala.

Bette Davis in "Fog Over Frisco" at the Pathe.

AJANTA AND ELLORA

Exhibition At The University Opened

The exhibition of paintings and drawings, at the University Buildings (South Wing), opened by Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon attracted a large gathering. Countess Vera Crassi, President of the Universal Arts Circle under whose auspices the exhibition has been arranged in requesting him to open the exhibition pointed out how the city and the Presidency were indebted to the Director of the School of Art for the widespread interest in Indian art he had aroused. Dr. Vyas, Vice-President of the Circle supported with the observation that it was due to Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon that the art institution became a live one. They were, he said, proud of his work and of the determined manner in which he had stirred their interest.

Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon in declaring the exhibition open prefaced it with a speech on "Ajanta and the Unity of Art." The speech was the speech from the point of view of an artist visualising the creative values of art at Ajanta. He maintained that Ajanta was testimony to the fact that art was neither Eastern nor Western but universal.

The exhibition of over three hundred paintings and drawings of Ajanta and Ellora by Indian artists arranged for the first time in Bombay brought a very interested gathering which crowded the hall and inspected keenly the exhibition.

The exhibition is to remain open for a week from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. every evening. It is open to the public. And, admission is free.

Bombay Education Week Exhibition

Mr. V. D. Ghate, Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, performed the opening ceremony of the Exhibition of Charts, Photos, Specimens of Handwriting, etc., organised in connection with the Education Week, on Saturday evening at the Gilder Tank Building, Lamington Road.

The Education Week is organised annually by the Schools Committee to afford an opportunity to the school teachers to meet together and discuss an important problem connected with Primary education.

The subject for the year is "Language and Language Teaching."

3 ARTS CIRCLE

The Three Arts Circle will hold a Reception to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Aiwanee Rafat when Ustad Amanat Ali Khan of Indore will expound the varieties of Behag—Maru—and Lachoba Behag and Rajaputana Manad and will also play on the Jaltarang of which he is an expert. Miss Olga and 'Zalman' will render exhibition items of dancing and a songstress of Delhi will sing with bhav

HINDI PRACHAR IN BOMBAY

To-day's Public Meeting & Prize-Distribution

Under the auspices of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, there will be a public meeting at 4 p.m. to-day, Sunday at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga. Certificates and prizes for those who have passed in the Hindi Examinations held in February and September 1934 will be distributed. Sjt. Pramchand the well-known Hindi author, will speak on the occasion. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has consented to preside.

ADYAR DAY CELEBRATION

The Adyar Day (being the Death Anniversary of the late Col. H. S. Olcott and Birthday of the late Rev. C. W. Leadbeater) will be celebrated under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chaupatty. There will be short speeches suitable to the occasion followed by music.

PATHE

TO-DAY 10 A.M., 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Also

BOBBY JONES ON HOW TO PLAY "BIG IRONS"

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Meet 'Frisco Arlene ... Queen Cobra of the Golden Gate ... Whose smile is Paradise ... Whose kiss is death!

Fog Over Frisco

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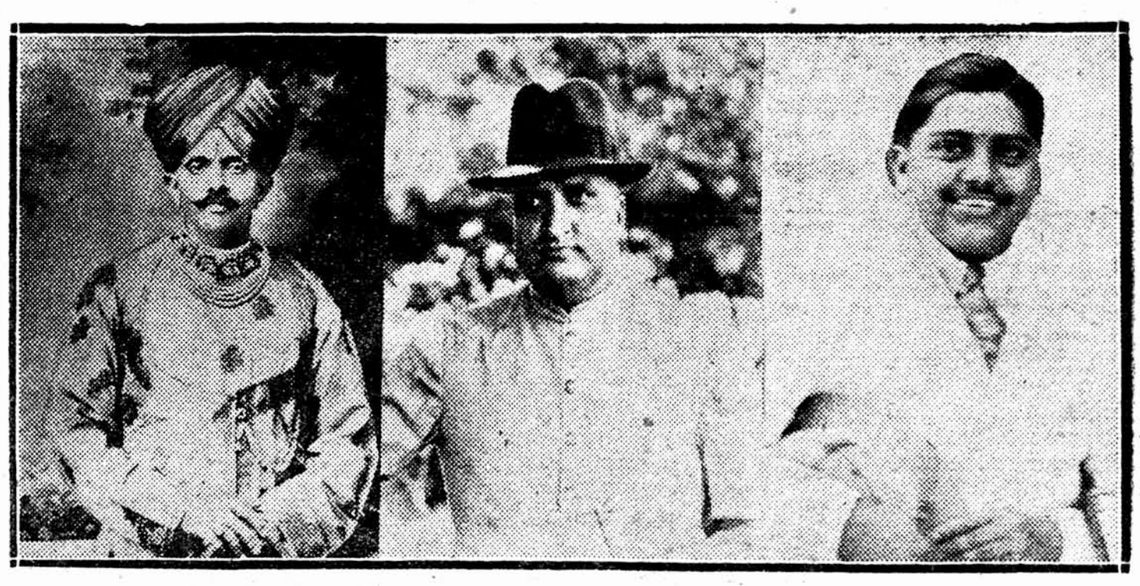
FIVE NEW KINGS—TO—BE?



If the "Sunday Express" of London is to be believed, the rulers of Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, Kashmir and Gwalior will have full rank of kingship over their States conferred on them at the Imperial Durbar to be held in Delhi in celebration of the King Emperor's Jubilee.

Sunday Reflections

(BY DIOGENES.)

Under Divine Protection

Bandra, that useful adjunct of Bombay, has been dedicated to Christ the King at a solemn ceremony. The "Indian Social Reformer", while not positively objecting, points out that Christ the King is acknowledged by barely more than a fourth of the town's population. It keeps up its role, however, by hoping that now that Bandra is directly under the Divine Eye, there will be a reduction in its record consumption of liquor.

That is all well and good. But what are the majority and the other minorities, who have all an equal right to dedicate the town to anyone they please, going to do about it? They cannot undedicate what has been dedicated. The word is unknown to the compilers of the Oxford Dictionary. To make matters satisfactory all round, why should not all the parties concerned carry out their own particular dedications? Though the Excise Department may protest, let Bandra grow holier and less drunken day by day. Its citizens, of all denominations, can then look down upon us, poor benighted heathens of Bombay, from the safe position once taken up by Colonel James Skinner, the famous Anglo-Indian warrior.

The Colonel's lady was, it seems, seriously ill and some one suggested to the anxious husband to try prayer. "My Dear Sir," was the reply, "there are padres saying masses, pastors offering up prayers in Churches and Maulvies at tombs, there are Sadhus sitting in the Jumna chanting Mantras, all for my wife's recovery. If prayers can make her alright, she is surely safe".

Our Inspired Architect

Building will shortly commence upon the reclamation ground, it is said, and one of the first structures to go up will be a large cinema theatre near Churchgate station. There are already a number of "Super" cinemas in existence and it is a problem how the new one will be described to mark its absolute "Superness" to its older rivals. But description apart, may one hope that the architects and decorators responsible will try something in the Indian style instead of making the new theatre the Cubist monstrosity that theatre architects now-a-days produce?

But why blame cinemas alone? As Bombay develops, our architects seem to vie with one another in making their creations more and more hideous. Hornby Road was bad enough before in all conscience in spite of Victoria Terminus and the mongrel tower of the Municipal building. But the new horrors growing up towards the South are, surely, the limit.

Text books tell us that architecture takes its inspiration from natural surroundings. The builders of the angular towers and pointed arches of Gothic cathedrals were, it is said, inspired by the pine forests of their bleak regions shooting up to the sky in angular nakedness. The clear horizons and the wide-stretching sands of the Arabian deserts influenced the pure outlines and graceful curves of Muslim architecture. The top-heavy flora of the tropical South is clearly reflected in Dravidian temple towers. Bombay has nothing to apologise for in respect of natural beauty. The ocean, mountains and tropical flora have combined to give Kipling's Queen of the East a beauty that is the envy of the world. But our architects are not moved. Or, perhaps, do we go by the rule of contraries; seeing that the Share Bazar, where one would least expect beauty, possesses one of the few good buildings in the city.

Truth In Advertisement

The new amendment to the Indian Cinematograph Act will bring about a change in the appearance of our city walls. All those nice sexy pictures of Hollywood's pets in action will now have to pass in review before the stern eye of the Censor and possibly quite fifty per cent. of them will not be approved. Whatever may happen to public morality which we may safely leave to the Board of Censors, there is no doubt that the amendment will be a long step forward in the great cause of Truth in Advertisement which is so much insisted upon and so little observed in the countries where advertising is claimed to have advanced to the position of a science. The posters lead you to expect some hot D H. Lawrence stuff and when once your money is safe in the pockets of the Box Office man you are treated to two solid hours in the worst style of Jane Austen. What is the Government going to do about the misleading of the public, not by posters, but by exaggerated claims in ordinary letterpress? Every woman who now acts in a film is a "Star" and the veriest extra always "features" never acts.

Safety Lanes In Bombay

"Safety lanes sometimes lead to the mortuary", remarked a Coroner in England recently. Safety lanes and certain other mysterious signs and symbols are multiplying in Bombay. It is to be hoped they will not lead to an increase in Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle's business. The danger mentioned by the Rao Bahadur's British colleague is particularly serious near Sandhurst Bridge. Formerly, if a Girgaum resident wanted to go to Chaupatty he could do so by running the gauntlet of motor cars only once. Now he has to cross, in some cases, three lines of creeping mechanical monsters waiting to make pulp of him. Gyratory traffic is alright in its place but too much of it will make one giddy.

Gold Drain

In the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena wanted Government to give comparative figures about the quantity of gold taken away by Mahmud of Ghazni and that exported from India after Great Britain went off the gold standard. Government were, of course, unable to give the figures. But if they had obliged Mr. Saxena it would have been rather unfair to poor old Mahmud. He, no doubt, took away a lot. But it is a condition of all "looting" that the "loot" comes from the coffers of only the richest. The poor are usually clever enough to hide up their hard-earned stock if at all they have anything left over from their daily necessities. And if Mahmud took gold from the Ganges Valley he would have had to spend most of it to feed his army all the way back to Kabul. So his "looting" was more of a re-distribution of wealth than actual removal. But to-day the gold that is exported clean over the "Kala Pani" comes from the poor as well as the rich.

ANDHRA SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

Mr. Masani To Open And Viswanadham To Preside

(From Our Correspondent)
GUNTUR, (By Mail).

The Secretaries of the Reception Committee, of the ensuing first Andhra Provincial Congress Socialist Conference to be held here on February 18 and 19, have announced that at a meeting of the Reception Committee Mr. T. Viswanadham, of Vizagapatam was unanimously elected President of the ensuing conference. Mr. Massani, Bar-at-Law., of Bombay is requested to open the conference. They appeal to all Congressmen in the Telugu Districts belonging to the Socialist Party to co-operate with them in bringing the conference to a success.

Cochin Maharaja Leaves For Delhi

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

The Maharaja of Cochin and party left for Delhi to-night by special train.—A. P.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN PUNJAB

Low Pressure Area Moves Eastwards

POONA, Feb. 16.

Yesterday's low pressure area over the Punjab moved eastwards and lies this morning over United Provinces. It caused widespread rain in the Punjab and West United Provinces, with local falls in East United Provinces. Scattered light showers also occurred in Kashmir, Rajputana, and Central parts of the country.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Dehra Dun, Mussooree one and half inches each; Meerut, Roorkee, Bahraich one each; Mukteswar half; Cawnpore, Mainpuri, Bareilly quarter each; Lahore, Dharampur two each; Ambala, Simla one and half each; Lyallpur one; Delhi three quarters; Ludhiana, Dalhousie half each; Hissar, Montgomery, Multan, Bahwalpur quarter each.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease in the Punjab, continue fairly widespread in west United Provinces, increase in East United Provinces and extend into East Central India East Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and North Bengal.—A. P.

TWO SENTENCED FOR DACOITY

DINAJPUR, Feb. 13.

The Special Tribunal presided over by Mr J. Younie delivered judgment last evening in the Bolla dacoity case.

Noni Gopal Mohanta and Harendra Mondol were each sentenced to ten years rigorous imprisonment on a charge of dacoity while Akshoy Chowdhury, Gamir Sheikh and Samarendra were awarded six years rigorous imprisonment each on a charge of conspiracy. Braja Mohan and Narendra Bairagi were acquitted.—A. P.

DONATION TO BOMBAY HOSPITAL

BARODA, February 16.

It is understood that Zhaveri Vithaldas Ranchhoddas Joshi of Vijapur has donated a sum of Rs. 10,000 to Sir Harkisandas Hospital of Bombay.—United Press.

Thana New English School

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Feb. 15.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar is to preside over the annual function of the New English School at Thana on Sunday (February 17) at 5-30 p.m. Mrs. Chandavarkar will distribute the prizes.

The Maharaja Mill of Baroda after about 14 months, has begun work under a new management and the name will also be changed.

EIGHT DEAD IN TRAGIC AIR CRASH

Red Cross Workers Remove Charred Bodies From Debris

(Special Cable).
MESSINA, Feb. 16.

There appears to have been no eye-witnesses to the tragic air crash at 11-15 a.m. on lonely mountainside near Messina.

The news of the disaster was brought by a carter, who took a piece of framework from the burnt machine to a carabinieri in San Filippo, and described what he had seen.

The carabinieri, accompanied by the Red Cross workers with ambulance immediately went to the mountains, and carried on the task of extricating the charred bodies from the debris, until heavy rain and darkness forced a stoppage until morning.

All the eight (not nine) occupants were dead and the bodies of the two officers and Penn, a civilian of the Air Force establishment in Farnborough, were hitherto recovered.

NINE BODIES RECOVERED.

It is now stated that nine bodies were recovered from the breaked machine.

ABYSSINIA CABLES PROTEST

Italian Mobilisation Will Embarrass Negotiations

ROME, Feb. 15.

The Abyssinian Government have cabled their protest to the Italian Government with regard to the mobilisation of Italian troops. It states that Abyssinia considers the mobilisation unjustified, and likely to embarrass the negotiations proceeding between the two Government.

The Abyssinian Charge d'Affaires has been also instructed to tell the Italian Government that there has been no concentration of Abyssinian troops near Ualual and the Emperor's orders have been to tranquillise the troops in all the districts.

Reuter understands that General Pariani, the second in Command, Military Staffi has left recently for Eritrea.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVE M. P. DEAD

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The death has occurred of Mr. John Slater, Member of the House of Commons.

Anglo-French Talks To Be Followed Up

They Mark New Phase In European Reconstruction, Says Eden

RUGBY, Feb. 15.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, in a speech at Rugby said he would restrict his remarks on the German reply to general observations.

The Anglo-French London conversations were followed up and would be followed up. Coming as they did in succession to the Franco-Italian conversations at Rome and an important meeting of the Council of the League last December, they might well mark a new and more encouraging phase in European Reconstruction.

LEAGUE STRONGER

The objective of that phase must be the restoration of confidence in Europe. It was precisely for the creation of such confidence that the League of Nations and collective peace system to which it gave expression existed. Although still in a state of evolution the League was definitely stronger now than six months ago. The connection of collective peace systems surely come to stay. It was only a substitute for the balance of Power which however nicely adjusted could never be a final guarantor of Peace.

DEFINITE FACT

As experience and influence accumulated the League would steadily be better able to shoulder the responsibilities placed upon it until at length it gained that universal membership with the aid of which a peaceful settlement of all the disputes became not merely an ideal but a fact.—B.O.W.

Viceroy's Duty Under Reforms Defined

Must Ascertain Views Of His Ministers On Important Matters

The draft Instruments of Instructions to the Governor-General of India and the Provincial Governors on the conduct of their offices under the new Constitution, contain, among other things, the following clauses:—

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Joint consultations between the Governor-General, his counsellors, and Ministers, are to be encouraged, especially with regard to defence, which must increasingly be the concern of Indian people.

The Governor-General is directed to bear in mind, notably the desirability of ascertaining the views of the Ministers, when he has an occasion to consider matters relating to the general policy of appointing Indian officers, or the employment of Indian troops out of India.

The third section deals with the relations of the Federation and provinces of the federated states.

The fourth relates to matters affecting the legislature, and provides that four classes of bills shall be reserved for His Majesty's pleasure, including bills of repealing, or repugnant to provisions of any of Act of Parliament extending to British India, and a provincial bill altering the character of permanent settlement.—Reuter.

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Col. L. S. Amery M.P., Sir Sidney Rowlatt and Sir Walter Nicholson to constitute a tribunal to advise him on the formulation of a just financial settlement between India and Burma in the event of separation. The Tribunal are now engaged upon investigation with a Committee to them assisted by Technical Advisers.

Some of the new graduates of the Bombay University who took their degrees at the Convocation Hall on Friday noon.

GERMAN NOTE ON AIR CONVENTION

No Mention Made Of Her Return To League

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.

While no official comment is available in London on the German Note, as the Ministers have not yet had time to study it, Germany's welcome to the Air Convention is the only positive acceptance contained in the Note, in the opinion of diplomatic circles

No mention is made of her return to the League of Nations, and there is no specific reference to the Eastern or the Central European Pacts.

It is evident that considerable study will be necessary both by Britain and France, before deciding on how far the Note can be considered as a satisfactory reply to the Anglo-French communique.

GERMANY FAVOURS AIR CONVENTION

Prepared To Employ Aerial Forces As Deterrent

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The proposed Air Convention is welcomed by the German Government in a Note issued in Berlin to-night in reply to the Anglo-French declaration.

The Note says Germany in principle is prepared to employ aerial forces as a deterrent against disturbers of the peace, and will seek in free agreements with the Governments concerned ways and means whereby a convention can be established, but the Note considers that separate conversations between Governments to clarify certain questions of principle should be held before Germany is prepared to participate in general negotiations.

The Note suggests conversations between the British and German Governments as a first step—Reuter's Special Service.

ARMAMENT CONTROL

Soviet And Canada Support U. S. Proposals

GENEVA, Feb. 15.

The Soviet delegate supported the United States draft proposals for armament control at to-day's meeting.

The Soviet support is subject to a slight reservation and conditional upon the acceptance of the proposals by all the neighbouring States.

Canada also has supported America.—Reuter.

DUTCH POLICE ROUND-UP COMMUNISTS

Concentration Camp For Foreign Political Offenders

(Special Cable.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.

With the arrest of 10 German Communists to-day on charges of engaging in poltical agitation, the Dutch police have now taken into custody 26 foreign communists pending the Minister of Justice's decision on their fate.

It is understood that the Government is considering the establishment of a special concentration camp for foreigners convicted of political agitation.

Zemindar's Brother & Doctor To Hang

JUDGMENT IN PLAGUE BACILLI MURDER CASE

"Unparalleled In Annals Of Crimes In India"

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

The jury unanimously found Binoyendra Nath Pandey and Dr. Taranath Bhattacharya guilty of conspiracy to murder, and the other two accused Dr. Sivapada Bhattacharya and Dr. Durgarapan Dhar not guilty in what is known as the plague bacili murder case.

The judge characterised the crime as cold blooded and sentenced the first two to death acquitting the others.

JURY'S VERDICT

The judge asked the jury whether they were unanimous. The foreman of the jury replied 'Yes'

Replying to further questions of the judge the foreman said "Benoy Pande and Dr. Taranath Bhattacharya were guilty and Dr. Sivapada Bhattacharya and Dr. Dhar were not guilty."

The foreman who was visibly moved intimated the judge of the jury's unaimous recommendation in the case. The Judge who accepted their verdict expressed regret that he could not accept their recommendaton for mercy. The crme was diabolical in nature and was executed in the most cold-blooded way. He did not therefore understand why extreme penalty under the law should not be inflicted. He sentenced Pande and Taranath to death and acquitted the other two.

The latter two were escorted out of the dock by the Sergeant on duty surrounded by relatives who had been waiting and left in cars, while the convicted men went to jail in a police van.

Dr. Sivapada who is an M.D. (Cal.) was officiating professor of the School of Tropical Medicine; Dr. Dhar M.B. (Cal) M.R.C.P (London) visiting physician of Medical College and Taranath, M.B. (Cal).

The convicted men received the sentence calmly.—

FACTS OF CASE.

One of the most sensational murder trials ever held in India, the Plague Bacilli Case (well known as Pakur Murder Case) which began before the Sessions Judge of Alipore on 23-7-34 when three doctors and the step brother of a zamindar were charged with having caused the zamindar's death by an injection of plague bacilli will shortly come to an end.

The name of the deceased was Amarendra Nath Pandey while the accused are Benoyendra Nath Pandey (his step brother), Dr. Sivapada Bhattacharya, Dr. Durgarapan Dhar and Dr. Taranath Bhattacharya.

The deceased owned property bringing Rs. 30,000 yearly and was also the heir to another property worth a similar sum. In the event of his death his step brother Binoyendra Nath Pandey would inherit this.

UNPARALLELED.

Opening the case for the Crown Rai Bahadur Nagendranath Banerjee (since dead) Public Prosecutor characterised the plot to do away with the deceased as one which for enormity and well planned scientific design was unparalleled in the annals of crimes in India. A brother taking the life of a brother, he added, for the sake of patrimony was well-known in all times and ages but "to have at one's disposal the services of well equipped medical brains to think out an easy and practical process of doing away with the intended victim through introduction of bacteriological culture was an act of diabolical ingenuity the like of which has never been heard before." During preliminary hearing in the Magistrate's Court the prosecution said that the motive was clear for Benoyendra Pandey who was administrator of his brother's estate would inherit the whole of it. Amarendra was forced to appoint an attorney to watch his interests. This infuriated his step brother, and he at once resolved to do away with him. With the aid of his doctor friends he made the unsuccessful attempt to murder Amarendra by injecting him with tetanus bacilli. He then determined to try again.

FROM BOMBAY HOSPITAL.

The prosecution added that Dr. Taranath Bhattacharya with the aid of a letter given him by Dr. Sivapada Bhattacharya obtained some plague bacilli from a hospital in Bombay and returned with it to Calcutta. It was claimed that one day when Amarendra was waiting for his train at Howrah station to go home a man injected something into him. His brother called Dr. Sivapada Battacharya to treat Amarendra but he developed septic pneumonia and died. The prosecution contended that Dr. Sivapada knew that Amarendra had been poisoned but gave a death certificate suppressing this fact and on the basis of that certificate the body was cremated. He thus helped in the disposal of the body which formed the main evidence in a case of murder.

TWO DEATHS.

It will be remembered in this connection that Mr. Saktipada Chakravarty, Assistant Commissioner, Detective Department, Calcutta Police, who conducted investigation in the case died soon after the commencement of the trial and Rai Bahadur Nagendranath Banerjee, Crown Prosecutor died of Meningitis immediately before the commencement of Judge's charge to the Jury.—A.P.

Silver Jubilee Fund And Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 16.

A representative meeting was held to-day in the Mayo Hall in connection with Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund. Mr. Bomford, Commissioner, moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee for the collection of funds.

Among the speakers who exhorted the people to give funds towards the Jubilee celebrations was Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

A committee was formed consisting among others Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Justice and Lady Kendall and others.—United Press.

A Baroda weekly states that a scheme of flood control of Baroda City will be shortly taken up for execution.

Muslim League And J. P. C. Proposals

REJECTION OF CENTRAL SCHEME?

And Drastic Modification In Provincial Sphere?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League met this morning under the presidency of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, at the League Office here. The Council decided to hold the forthcoming session of the League at Lahore under the presidentship of Mr. Jinnah during the Easter holidays.

DEMAND FOR BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

The administration of British Baluchistan was reviewed at great length, and a resolution was unanimously adopted demanding British Baluchistan to be raised to the standard of the Governor's province or amalgamated with Sind. It demanded the following rights for British Baluchistan, immediately, namely:—

(1) There should be an elected member from British Baluchistan in the Central Legislature.

(2) There should be freedom of speech, freedom of association and freedom of the Press, and

(3) Local bodies should be established with elected members.

J.P.C. PROPOSALS.

It is understood the Council examined the Government of India Bill and the J.P.C. recommendations. Although no resolution was formally adopted, informal discussions indicate that the Council is for rejection of the Central Scheme of the Reforms and want drastic modification in the provincial sphere on the lines suggested by Mr. Jinnah, in his amendment regarding the J.P.C. Report in the Assembly.

FIGHT AGAINST AWARD.

Informal discussions so far as the Communal Award is concerned indicate the Council would be ready to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Hindus for the modification of the Reforms provided in the Communal Award accepted at present.—United Press.

MUSLIM LEAGUE SESSION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

MR. JINNAH TO PRESIDE.

That Mr. Jinnah should be elected president of the annual session of the Muslim League which will be held at Lahore on 20th and 21st April during Easter holidays was the decision reached at the meeting of the Council of the League which after a two-hour brief session postponed consideration of other items on the agenda.

PROTEST AGAINST CONTINUED JAILING.

In another resolution the council protested against the continued incarceration of Khan Abdussamad Khan, and Abdul Aziz in view of the calm prevailing in the country requesting the Governments concerned to release these public workers.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Hussain Imam and Mr. Shafi Daudi later joined the meeting.—A. P.

OATH OF SECRECY.

The proceedings of the Council lasted for two hours, the major part of which was devoted to the consideration of the points that are said to be under negotiation among the leaders with a view to arriving at a settlement of the Communal question. It is understood in view of the delicate nature of the conversations, Mr. Jinnah, before communicating the trend of his recent conversations with Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, took from the members present at the meeting, an oath of secrecy. It is learnt that the meeting reiterated that the League itself should not put forward any demand, but that the Congress should make the offer, and it would then be open to the League to consider the terms and effectively participate in the negotiations.

On the question of reforms in Baluchistan, one of the members is reported to have spoken strongly against the condition there, and suggested that a Committee of Enquiry consisting of Abdullah Haroon, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Shafi Daudi and two others be appointed. But this suggestion did not find favour and the resolution (already mentioned) was passed.—A. P.

UNDER TRIAL HEAVILY PUNISHED

For Throwing Piece Of Coal At Magistrate

PATNA, Feb. 16.

A Monghyr report says that an under-trial prisoner who was aggrieved because the Magistrate did not pay heed to his request to finish his case at once, threw a big piece of coal at the Magistrate, Mr. Thakurai, which hit his left arm. For this, it is reported, the accused was sentenced to 2½ years' imprisonment.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

MOBILISED YOUTHS LEAVE FOR SYRACUSE.

ROME, Feb. 16.

Another train, crowded with young men, who had been mobilised, left for Syracuse with orders to hold themselves in readiness for service in East Africa Another train is due to leave this evening. Each man is sent a card by post saying "By order of the King, you must report immediately to a certain Regiment in a cer ain port 'for service in East Africa.'" Most of the recipients left businesses with 48 hours' notice to go to the station and board the train withou ticket.

To a casual observer they were youths going on holiday. Numerous secret police thronged the s'ation, carefully watching the relations and friends who see them off.—Reuter.

MESSINA LIKE ARMED CAMP.

MESSINA, Feb. 16.

The town is like an armed camp. It is estimated 100,000 are encamped here, trains are disgorging hundreds of young men "en route" to Syracuse, Palermo. They are given uniforms and arms after reporting themselves to barracks. It is learned he troops embark for East Africa on February 24.—Reuter.

The March Of Science

Scientists Again At Loggerheads

Sir Ambrose Fleming Poohpoohs Darwinian Theory Of Evolution And Says Man Is Work Of A Conscious Creator

Sir Ambrose Fleming, the scientist, in his presidential address to the Victoria Institute of Philosophical Society of Great Britain in London in mail week, challenged the Darwinian theory of man's age-long evolution, and declared it was the product rather of the imagination than based upon indisputable evidence.

Sir Ambrose analysed the evidence concerning the discoveries of remains of supposed ancestors of man, and said it was evident that the Darwinian anthropologists, urged by their fundamental postulate that evolution must be true, were tempted to give undue weight to isolated specimens, writes the "Manchester Guardian."

"I submit," said Sir Ambrose, "that we cannot consider we have any serious proof of the evolution of modern man from an animal stock. We have not the smallest knowledge of how empty space first became occupied with the most rudimentary form of matter. Neither have we any conception of how life originated. We cannot in any way bring it into existence apart from previous life. Here then are two great gaps which no evolutionary theory has been able to bridge."

EXISTENCE AFTER DEATH.

Materialistic biologists would not admit any independent existence of something called mind or spirit apart from the operation of brain. There were, however, many strong indications that the mind was something more than brain, although the brain might be the instrument of the mind. "Broadly, and generally, we may say that the widespread, almost universal, conviction of humanity, as shown by burial customs as well as in the phenomena of conscience, is that bodily death does not terminate personal existence in human beings," said Sir Ambrose.

From almost the earliest appearance of man he gave evidence of a religious sense which afforded evidence of feeling that there were unseen immaterial powers which controlled the life of man and to whom he must bow down or worship and submit himself. At a later stage his most elaborate buildings were constructed for the purpose of religious ceremonies. No other animal exhibited the very smallest trace of this faculty or feeling. It was limited to the race we called human beings.

"Hence, whatever the pure materialist may assert," said Sir Ambrose, "the verdict of the bulk of mankind is that the body is not everything."

They might bring forward other arguments to show that the human mind had faculties of which not the least traces were found in the true animal races. No animal made for itself any dress or article for personal adornment, or had any sense of beauty, or made any drawing or representations of other objects or animals. None buried its dead with any signs of expectation of revival and none contrived or made any tool or weapon.

"If, then, there is such a sharply marked difference between the animal mind and the human mind, the problem which the evolutionist has to face is to explain how it comes to pass that if man and the anthropoid apes have a common ancestor all the above astonishing powers and faculties should be present in ever-advancing degree in man and totally absent in the collateral animal, the ape."

DARWINIANS' GREAT ERROR.

It seemed to him that the great error that the Darwinian anthropologists made was to assume that organic evolution by natural selection, as Darwin postulated, could take place under conditions which were different from those prescribed by Darwin. The Darwinian theory might be valid provided the assumed conditions held good, but, if they could not be shown to have existed then the theory fell to the ground.

"We can appropriately assert," proceeded Sir Ambrose, "that the origin of man is to be looked for in the creative power of a self-conscious Creator and Supreme Intelligence and Will. We cannot, however, assume that a mere abstract term such as evolution, which merely connotes gradual change, is a vera causa in a scientific sense. Accordingly, it is no explanation at all to assert that man has been evolved from an animal form."

We could say certainly that there was evidence of Thought in the Universe from countless metrical facts which were not the product of our own minds, and hence that there must bea Supreme Intelligence as its Source, and thesefore creative power and will as the origin of it. There were no sufficient reasons for declaring the evolutionary origin of the human race was a definitely certain fact. Certainly none for assuring a general congregation in Westminster Abbey, as did Bishop Barnes, that "to-day there is among competent men of science unanimous agreement that man has been evolved from an apelike stock. He arose probably a million years ago from a tangle of apes which began to vary in different directions."

"We men," he said, "are conscious of our own existence and thinking power, and that we, ourselves, can begin, initiate or create certain things. There should, therefore, be nothing 'incredible' in the idea that the Supreme Intelligence and Will of Deity, which is evidenced to us in the phenomena of the inorganic world, should be able to create not merely atomic matter and energy but also living matter in organic forms.

MIRACLES NOT LEGENDS.

"We cannot reasonably dismiss as simple legend and myth the accounts of the power of the historical Jesus Christ to create instantly shoals of fish in a lake where no fish were found just before, or to create bread and fish instantly to feed large multitudes, or to create wine out of water at a word, or raise dead human beings to life, seeing that the evidence is overwhelming that He Himself was raised to life again, as He had predicted, three days after He had most assuredly suffered physical death of the body by crucifixion.

"We have no right to assert that these statements are fictitious unless we have most carefully examined the evidence and found it certainly invalid. Those who have done so are agreed that the bodily resurrection of Christ is on of themost certainly attested facts ien human history. But, if so, it certifies all previous Biblical miracles, and it was unquestionably predicted in prophecy which is a continual miracle."

The theory of evolution not only failed to explain the origin of man's excellence and mental superiority, it also failed to explain his degradation and evil use of his powers. No animal behaved to members of its own species with the cruelty, deception, and violence of man. All human history was the long story of the inhumanity of man to man.

The Biblical account of man's origin might not be altogether free from difficulties, but it was much more in touch with fact than an approved assumption of a gradual stage by stage, spontaneous, automatic advance from a wholly animal form of life.

MINISTERS REPROVED.

Sir Ambrose concluded by remarking that adherence to the doctrine of evolution was entirely inconsistent with belief in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, and New Testament teaching.

"It is a matter greatly to be deplored," he said, "that some ministers of religion should accept as demonstrated proof the unconfirmed speculations of a materialistic anthropology, deny the possibility of miracle or exceptional action on the part of Deity, and assume that no events have ever happened or can happen which are outside of or different from those of our present limited experience of nature. In so doing they are building on the sands of an uncertain, ever-changing science."

Cosmic Ray Mystery

A Brilliant Prediction Brilliantly Proved

After toiling up Mexico's fourth highest volcano, Nevada de Toluca, with several hundred pounds of apparatus and supplies, Dr. Thomas H. Johnson of the Bartol Research Foundation spent three months measuring the intensity of the cosmic rays in different directions. He came back with new discoveries and posted off to a meeting of the American Physical Society to lay more puzzles before his scientific colleagues, writes the "New York Times."

It will be remembered that last year Dr. Johnson made precise measurements which verified indications that the cosmic rays flood the earth more strongly from the west, thereby making the conclusion inevitable that a large part of the rays are positively electrified particles. Now he finds that the rays vary also in intensity north and south.

Point the cosmic ray telescope—if thus a meter can be called which looks as if it might be either a new-fangled radio set or a complicated electrical switching apparatus—at various zenith angles in the plane of the magnetic meridian and an excess of energy of southern over northern intensity is unmistakable. Even this southern excess varies in itself. It increases to 3 or 4 per cent at 30 degrees from the zenith, falls off again at 45 degrees and then increases again by 8 or 9 per cent. at 70 degrees.

RAYS BENT BY EARTH

What does this mean? Something like a partial shadow of the earth intervenes above the horizon. Cosmic rays come from above. The earth should cast its shadow below the horizon if the rays always travel in straight lines like light. But the earth is a magnet. It bends the rays—at least that part of them which consists of charged particles—and thus twists them around.

If the earth were magnetically transparent, the intensity measured at the surface would be accounted for just as if the rays had been shot out of the ground beneath our feet. Within the earth the rays would be turned back by the magnetic force. Then they would be returned only to emerge again. Coming out of the earth for the second time, some would be once more turned back.

But the earth is not transparent. Hence the rays would be stopped on their first entry into the earth. Their absence on the remainder of their hypothetical course manifests itself as a complete shadow from directions below the horizon and as a partial shadow when measured above the horizon. Both theory and experiment show that the partial shadow is danser in a northward direction in the Northern Hemisphere.

The direction ought to be reversed in the Southern Hemisphere, where there is a corresponding deficiency in the southern direction. Some of the cosmic-ray paths close to the earth are so badly twisted that in the Southern Hemisphere there ought to be a corresponding zone of partial shadow in the Northern Hemisphere. The dip at 45 degrees detected by Dr. Johnson is explainable at present only by assuming that there are such cross shadows.

Dr. Johnson did not offer this explanation as something that he had pieced together himself. His work is an experimental xerification of some fine mathematical work which has been done by Professor Dr. Carl Stoermer in Europe and by Dr. P. S. Epstein and the Abbe Lemaitre (inventor of the expanding universe) and Dr. M. S. Vallarta in this country. What we have, then, tis a brilliant prediction brilliantly proved.

MACHINE SOLVES PROBLEMS IN HIGHER MATHEMATICS

A differential analyser, popularly known as the "mechanical brain", will soon be completed by C.W.A. workers at the Moore School of Electrical Engineering, University of Pennsylvania. The machine weighs six tons and was designed by Oscar Schuck to facilitate the solving of problems in higher mathematics. It will complete in fifteen minutes calculations that would require four months' work by five mathematical technicians. Below—Geologic clock in the St. Paul Institute, St. Paul, Minn., on which the duration of life-ages of the earth's history may be seen at a glance. Less than a third of a minute on this clock suffices for the whole age of man on earth. Its timing varies from 500 to 2,000 million years.

LABEL MACHINE SAVES TIME FOR POSTAL CLERKS

An experiment with a machine which prints slips to take the place of stamps on parcel post packages is being conducted at the Brooklyn Post office at Washington.

The machine is called the "Omni Denomination Device". A gummed roll of paper is passed through it. When a clerk receives a package and finds the cost of postage he touches the necessary keys of the machine, pulls a lever and a moistened label, with the amount of toll printed on it, is ejected. The clerk then attaches the label to the package.

My Million Thrills:

BY MAJOR HOWARD S. REED.

Foremost of Big-Game Hunters---TO-DAY: Terror at Sea When 400 Reptiles Escaped from Their Crated Prisons During a Raging Hurricane: Strange Tales About Leopards and a Narrow Escape from the Jaws of a Raging Jaguar at Bay

CLOSE-UP OF THE BLACK PANTHER

Another feared beast of the jungles. Sly, cunning and swift, it proved a formidable foe to Major Reed during his explorations.

(Copyright.)

Trapped on a sloop during a raging hurridane, surrounded by maddened regatile. That thrilling story forms the highlight of this chapter reluting the experiences of Major Howard S. Reed, famous explorer and big-game hunter. Major Reed, considered the foremost tiger hunter in the world, has battled almost every kind of wild beast and serpent of the jungle.

BY MAJOR HOWARD S. REED

I do not particularly mind snakes. I have shot off the heads of too many rattlers from the top of a cow-pony. But my business is hunting tigers. I would rather be shut up in a cage full of them than spend another night as I once did, in the cabin of a small boat among a mass of squirming, hissing reptiles that had burst free from their crates.

That happened a number of years ago when I first started on a specimen-collecting expedition to Central America. But I can hear those snakes to this day and see them writhing around me in the dim light of a swaying cabin lamp.

On Board A Snake-boat

I was in New Orleans and was anxious to be off to Central America. I had heard of the so-called "snake boat." It's owner was a man named Balston, a chunky fellow who was always smiling. Needless to say, he had no nerves or he would not have been in the business of collecting snakes.

His sloop, the "Etta B." had just arrived from Florida, where Balston had captured some particularly poisonous specimens and was prepared to deliver them to a snake collector in Central America. Sometimes, by the way, he would extract the venom from snakes and sell it to laboratories. Or else he would ship snakes to zoological gardens.

The collection on board at the time consisted of more than 400 snakes, in baskets and crates scattered about the boat's main cabin. The other passengers were somewhat frightened about them but Balston reassured us.

Fortunately we had fair weather at first. That was good, because the sloop was only about thirty feet long—a double-ended affair. But about a week out of New Orleans, along the coast of British Honduras, a breeze began to freshen. The sky was dull and sullen looking and off to the southeast was a black bank of cloud. It meant a hurricane.

To play safe, Balston began to take off canvas. He took in the jib and triple-reefed the mainsail and then, at the helm, began to edge out a little more from the coast. Soon big waves began to break over the boat and Bolston seemed worried. As night fell the wind shrieked through the rigging and the seas washed clear over us.

"There's no ues trying to stay up here on deck," said Balston, "for we'll only be washed overboard. I'm gong to take the rest of the canvas off her and drop anchor."

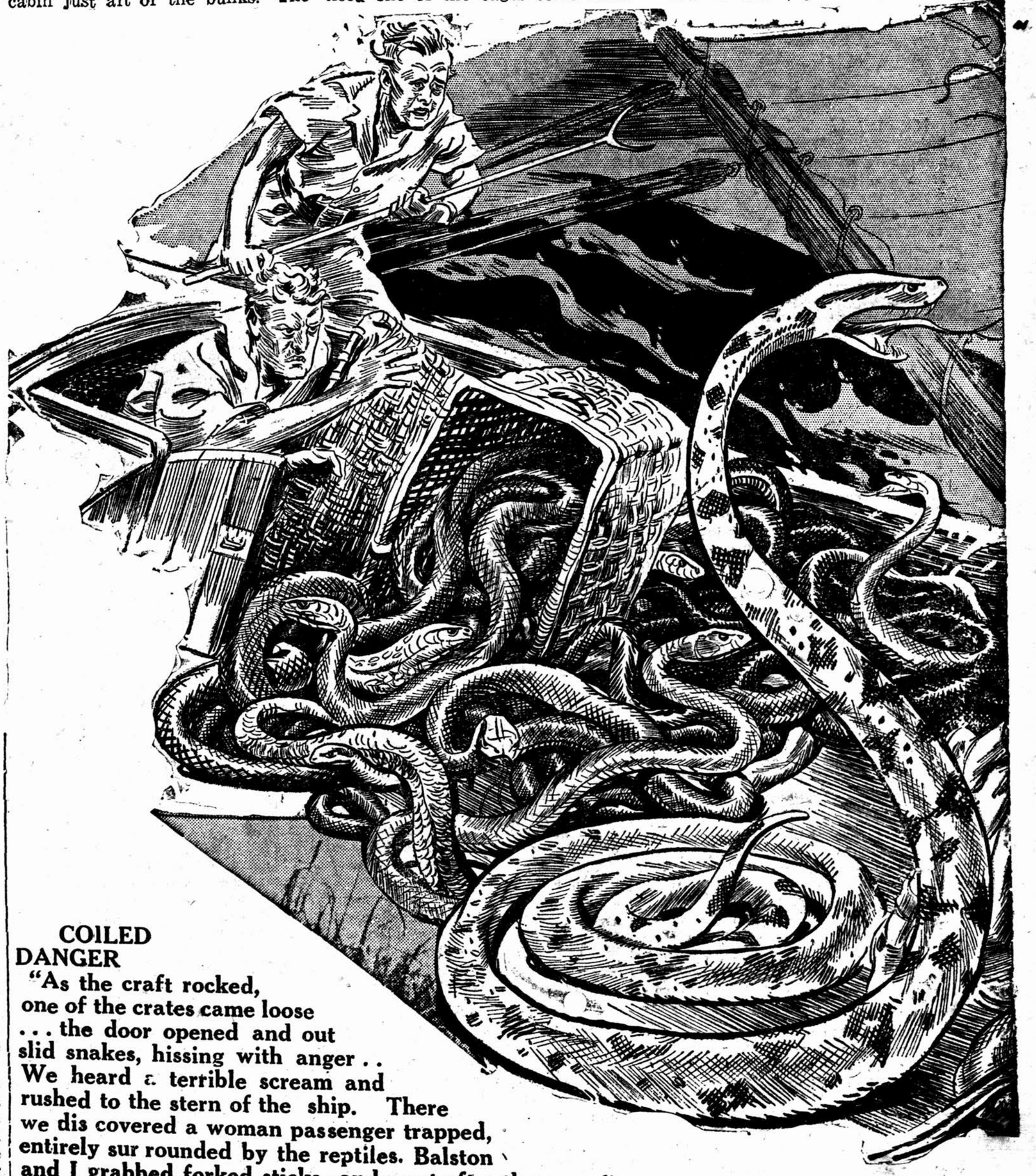
Fortunately we ran into smoother water and I helped Balston stow the mainsail and get the anchor overboard. Everyone was ordered into the cabin. Then Balston and I followed through the forward hatch, closing the hatch after us.

Snakes Break Loose

The little boat pitched and rolled—and then the snakes began to get busy. Unfortunately for us, Balston didn' happen to be a very good carpenter. He had fastened the old baskets and crates very insecurely, nailing them against the sides of the cabin just aft of the bunks. The fronts were of wire and we could see the snakes sliding back and forth. There were water moccasins, copperheads, rattlers, adders, even tarantulas—and a boa constrictor sixteen feet long. Grand company!

I was huddled on my bunk, trying to steady myself from the rocking of the craft, when I noticed one of the cages come loose and topple on the floor. The top opened and out slid a snake, hissing with anger and sliding all over the cabin floor as the boat rolled. The removal of that cage weakened several others and they crashed down and opened also. Out came their excited occupants to join the merry-go-round on the cabin floor.

"It's all right, just keep still!"



COILED DANGER

"As the craft rocked, one of the crates came loose ... the door opened and out slid snakes, hissing with anger .. We heard a terrible scream and rushed to the stern of the ship. There we dis covered a woman passenger trapped, entirely sur rounded by the reptiles. Balston and I grabbed forked sticks and went after them ...."

Battling Man-Killing Beasts from Savage Jungles to the Frozen North

yelled Balston. Meanwhile he grabbed a fork stick and tried to put the snakes back into the crates. It wasn't any use. The tossing boat caused more and more cages to tumble to the floor and, as they did so, more reptiles emerged. I could hear their hissing even above the roar of the storm.

Mixed with a lively sense of dismay was my admiration for Balston. He waded into that bunch of snakes as if they were chickens just out of incubators watching each chance to snatch one and cram it into a box. But as fast as he got them in they got out again. Finally he gave up and crawled back to his bunk. He said we would have to wait.

There was nothing to do except sit there on the bunk, hoping a snake wouldn't crawl up. Thus far they hadn't taken to the bunks, although I could see them disappearing into the sail locker forward.

The only light, all this time, was from a dim oil lamp which swung from one side of the cabin wall, a faint yellow light that made the cabin seem more ghastly than ever.

There was no use trying to go on deck; we knew that the moment we opened the hatch we would ship so much water that it was much better to stay below

FLIGHT FROM TERROR

Fear of the man-eating Bengal Tiger in the French Indo-China caused the abandonment of entire villages, Major Reed found. The above photo from the Major's collection shows people evacuating one village because of the Tiger Menace. They did not return until the man-eating beasts in the vicinity had been wiped out.

and take a chance on the snakes. That storm lasted all night and most of the next day—and there we were, inside that frantically-rolling hull with those reptiles.

Boa Constrictor Makes For Me

„It's all right if you don't move suddenly," Balston continually assured me. It wasn't so bad until some of the smaller—and more poisonous snakes began to get up on the bunks. I was beginning to feel that no matter what happened nothing worse could occur, when the boa constrictors got into action. They had taken refuge somewhere aft, but now they wanted to get out of the cabin.

I spied one of the boas, its head about two feet off the floor, weaving back and forth as its long, writhing body moved slowly forward. It came straight for my bunk. Its eyes gleamed in the lamp light and I watched it with fascinated horror, feeling something as a bird must feel when hypnotized by a snake. As it moved up on my bunk I started to move and yell. Balston called across to me to keep quiet.

"He'll be all right, even if he does crawl over you, so long as you don't startle him," yelled Balston above the noise of the gale. So I lay still and let that confounded serpent crawl. It reached my legs and began working across them. I was ready to jump out of my skin, but under Balston's urging kept quiet.

The boa constrictor crawled across me and slithered slowly down to the floor again. Don't bother to ask me if I heaved a sigh of relief.

During the second night the hurricane began to moderate and we managed to make our way aft and open the hatch. We gladly pulled ourselves on deck, shut the hatch over the mad-house below and wearily stretched out on deck, up in the bow of the boat to wait for dawn.

Dawn Brings Fresh Horror

But dawn brought fresh horror, for a terrible scream sent us running aft. There we discovered a woman passenger, trapped, entirely surrounded by hissing snakes. Balston and I grabbed forked sticks and went after the reptiles, caution flung aside. We finally succeeded in putting them back into their baskets.

Then we went below and began a systematic hunt for all the other snakes. It took us days before we had finally rounded them up and replaced them in their cages. They were everywhere. We found snakes in our bunks, in the provisions, back of the stove, in the bilge under the cabin floor and in the sail locker.

I have had many other experiences with snakes, but none quite to equal that one. As a matter of fact I have collected many snakes, as specimens, but I don't relish the job. I much prefer, for instance, to play around with jaguars and leopards or even tigers.

The reason, of course, is that hunting a jaguar, leopard or tiger involves conflict between man and beasts. The snake is treacherous but the so-called "big cats" are often courageous. From my personal experiences in hunting them I classify the big cats as to courage as follows:

Starting with the cougar, or mountain lion of the Rockies, we encounter the least courage. Then the jaguar, next the leopard and lastly the most courageous of all, the tiger

I consider the tiger the real "king of beasts" and not the lion. The lion is a good-natured kitten compared with the swift, cruel, killing proclivities of the tiger. The tiger fears neither man nor beast.

Often I am asked if the black leopard is not far more dangerous than the spotted leopard of Asia. I find it necessary to explain that the black and the spotted leopards are one and the same species. The black leopard is but a "colour sport" of the spotted leopard.

My War On Jaguars

As a rule, in captivity the jaguar and leopard both prove undependable and cannot be trusted

(Continued on Page 21)

"We heard a terrible screen and... discovered a woman passenger trapped, entirely surrounded by the reptiles."

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

(Continued from page 14)

CO-OPERATIVE PROPAGANDA

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE REVIEW. Vol. No. 1 Paratabagh, (Mylapore, Madras).

As a recent writer on co-operation observes, "co-operation perhaps more than any other popular movement requires propaganda and education," and it is all to the good that in India the volume of literature on the co-operative movement is growing Bengal, Madras and Bombay each has its own periodical journal in English besides various journals in the local languages It has been felt, however, for sometime past that as the provincial journals might be apt to have a limited interest and a parochial outlook there was need for an All-India journal to be conducted under popular auspices. It is in response to this oft-expressed desire that the All-India Co-operative Institute's Association has started a new quarterly journal. The journal is in the able hands of the distinguished co-operator. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, as Editor and the first issue deals with a variety of topics and contains articles from a number of well-known figures in the co-operative world as well as from eminent economists. The subscription, Rs. 6 per annum, is reasonable for a journal that contains over a hundred pages of reading matter and co-operative workers or economic students who cannot afford to take in half a dozen provincial journals would do well to patronize this new organ of the All-India Institute's Association.

NEWS FOR CHILDREN

NEWS FOR CHILDREN. By Stephen King Hall, Ivor Nicholson and Watson Limited, 5/-.

If you are interested in the events of the day, above all, if you are preparing your children for world-citizenship you cannot do better than buying this little book. Commander Stephen King-Hall has the gift of putting the most difficult problem in a nut-shell in simple effective stumulating English. There are letters to children on every conceivable subject on Gold Standard, Mussolini, the inevitable Hitler, tariffs, Augustus John, Herriot and of course Japan "Why they are blue on the Dannube" and "Why there is Mess-in-Potamia". The central idea is "Any child becoming infected during the holidays with Facism, Inflation, Deflation, Bally-hoo, or other contagious disease should ring up Dr. John Bull for a bottle of Commonsense." We strongly recommend this book to young fathers for perusal before they give it to their children. It is a book for father's library as well as for his one and only son.

DON'T BE A WRECK HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS

Accept this Gift of Health

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck. Science has concentrated the essential Vitamins into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments.

Thousands of Wrecks have been changed into real men by nature's gift of health—"Vitophenes" which developes the Nerves, builds the body, increases energy and vitality, restores manly strength, great power and endurance. A bottle of 50 red tablets of Vitophenes costs only Re. 1-12, from all Chemists of your town, or direct from P. O. 2187 Bombay, 2.

Advt.

Research In Sugar Problems

A lucid exposition of the problems pertaining to the growth of Sugar Cane, manufacture of sugar, and the economic disposal of the by-products like the molasses, bagasse and others, in India, is contained in the brochure 'Research in Sugar problems and utilisation of by-products' written by Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Secretary of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta. After emphasising the importance of a comprehensive programme for the—growth of sugar-cane and the sugar industry in India, the author discusses the research work that is being carried on by the institutions like the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Imperial Sugar-cane breeding station at Coimbatore and others. One of the greatest obstacles for the sugar cane crop is the enormous damage caused every year by the pests like bovers and termites and so it is necessary to initiate suitable research work on sugar-cane pests. Having discussed the necessity of research in various directions, the author suggests that immediate steps should be taken for effecting agricultural improvements as tube-wells, large water supply, better seeds etc. for reducing the cost of production of sugar-cane, so—as to enable our industry to keep pace with other countries. If necessary steps are taken, it is possible for us to increase our sugar-cane production as in Java and other countries,

But the success of Sugar Industry in India depends upon the utilisation of the by-products like the molasses and bagasse. After pointing out the precipitous fall in the price of molasses from Rs. 1-8-0 per maund in 1930-31 to about nothing in 1934, the author discusses a number of possible outlets for the molasses, and points out that the "best promissing outlet in India for molassses would be in its manufacture as power alcohol." As the production of alcohol at present is high due to the necessity of using denaturants which are very costly and whose use is imposed by legislation, it is necessary that the Government of India, in order to assist the industry, should abolish the use of costly denaturants and substitute less costly ones for them as petroleum and gasoline for motor alcohol, exempt alcohol from any excise duty as on petrol, and prevent the import of molassess by raising the import duty on them. As regards the bagasse, the author points out the possibility of its being utilised in the manufacture of inferior grades of paper, and fibre boards on a commercial scale. On the whole this volume will be found useful for all those interested in the sugar industry, and forms an excellent basis for carrying on further investigations on problems relating to this industry in India.

J. V. S.

TARAPOREVALA'S ENCYCLOPAEDIA

CENTURY ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPAEDIA (originally entitled 'The Kings English Encyclopaedia') Two Vols. Publishers: D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay. Price not given.

The 1450 odd pages of these two volumes offer a golden mean between paucity and profusion. They avoid the scrappiness of the shilling Encyclopaedias, nor do they expect of the reader an erudition which the 'Britannica' demands. The two volumes are handy, helpful and upto-date. Apart from the subject matter proper, supplements are devoted to gardening, sports, cinema, motoring etc., which enhance the value of this compilation. One may note in passing that in the sketch of Gandhiji, Mahatma is translated as the Master, which is wrong. It ought to be 'The Great Soul'. The biographical sketch of Gandhiji hardly does juctice to him and, in some respects, is marked by sheer misrepresentation.

For instance, it is stated that "in 1930, his violent speeches, in which he urged the expulsion of the British from India", led to his arrest. Gandhiji's speeches are never "violent", he has never preached the expulsion of the British. So far as Indian subjects are concerned, the information is not exhaustive, Biographical sketches of prominent Indians like Tilak, Das, Mrs. Naidu, Jawaharlal are omitted and the Indian States are referred to as "Native States". Again, there seems to be same confusion regarding the illustrations. Those mentioned in the contents' seem to have given place to entirely different ones in the body of the volumes. However, these are minor details and they do not detract from the essential usefulness of the book. Altogether Messrs. Taraporevala have produced a useful reference work and we heartily endorse the following observation of Dr. Cyril Norwood who has contributed an introduction to those volumes:—"I should not have thought..... that so much could have been packed into so little. There is here indeed something about almost everything, and that something is clear, concise and helpful."

N. J.

GUIDE TO CAMBRIDGE

"INTRODUCTION TO CAMBRIDGE." By S. C. Roberts, (Cambridge) 1934.

This is a brief but useful guide to Cambridge University. It notes its historical development thoughout the ages and shows how it has become what it is to-day. It also gives a picture of the working of the present academic system from the points of view of the teacher and the taught. It has some useful illustrations which enhance its value. In India we are interested in the independence of the Universities, their efficiency, usefulness, their aim, ideals and methods of education. Such books and also larger books on these subjects will have to be carefully studied in order to make our universities famous for their teaching, scholarship, system of administration and usefulness to the people. Let us not forget that these English Universities show and maintain a great sense of discipline which serves in developing students' character, mind and body. Some Indian colleges and Universities have false ideas of discipline necessary for students. They allow chaos and confusion to prevail and bow down to the rowdyism and irregularities created by students.

S. V. P.

The Aligarh Magazine

UNION JUBILEE NUMBER. (Muslim University—Aligarh.)

This special number has been brought out to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Muslim University Union. It is profusely illustrated and contains a number. of interesting articles. A detailed survey is given of the various university activities which will no doubt have a special appeal to the 'Old Boys' oi Aligarh. Among the various congratulatory messages published in this issue, that of the Rt. Hon. Sir T. B. Sapru deserves special mention.

We wish the union many happy returns of the day. N. J.

JAWAHARLAL'S WRITINGS

RECENT ESSAYS AND WRITINGS: Published by Kitabistan, Allahabad, price Rs. 2.

Here is a collection of some of the important writings and essays from the pen of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. They cover a variety of subjects and discuss the future of India. "A Window in Prison" "Prison Land" and "Whither India?" which appeared severally in booklet form are also included in this collection. The treatment of the communal question and the proposal for the National Constituent Assembly and his final criticism of the vulgarisation of the Constituent Assembly by people who interpreted it according to their whims are also included in this volume. In view of the present controversies going on in the country on this particular question, Pundit Jawaharlal's clarifying statements have a special importance. There are several other contributions among which the one addressed to the British people is worth re-reading. This collection which has been placed in the hands of the public in book form is timely and must prove a good seller.

A NOVEL WAY

"THE RELIGIOUS WARS IN HEAVEN". By P. Joseph, 232, Carnac Road, Bombay, 2. Pp. 108. Crown 8 vo. Rs. 1.

The writer of this interesting book has adopted a novel way of exposing to ridicule this belief of the followers of each religion that they alone will inherit the Kingdom of God while all others will be consumed by the fires of hell. Of course, the author has, in so doing, presented only the orthodox-view-point otherwise such expressions as "Christians and Heathens," "Jews and Gentiles", "Muslims and Kafirs," "Hindus and Mlechchas", etc., would not have come into existence at all. The writer fulfils his mission without in any way discussing the merits or demerits of any religion or without injuring the religious feelings of his readers. His task seems to be to show that God is the Creator and nourisher of all the worlds, as the Quran puts it, and not the nourisher of a particular religion or community. He also wants to impress upon his readers that death is a great leveller of human beings and that our vanities and prejudices all come to an abrupt end as soon as we leave our mortal bodies. The book contains very many gems of literature as well.

"The Bank Worker"

This is the official organ of the Imperial Bank of India, Indian Staff Association, and is thus meant to serve their various interests. It may also be profitably read by those interested in banking affairs. N. J.

Your Future Revealed

To-day you do not know what the future holds in store for you. But, the important events of your Life CAN be revealed fully and accurately by Prof. Jouhari, the eminent astrologer and hypnotist.

Write to-day any five questions concerning your own future in a sealed cover. Correct answers together with your sealed cover in Re. 1-4. Annual Directions Rs. 2-8. Full Life Reading Rs. 5. Postage Extra. Money in advance. State your Birth Date.

Professor JOUHARI,
Dept. "A", (230), **DEOLALI Camp.**

HARD COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Mrs. Row And Miss Leela Row Win Ladies Doubles

—MAHALANOBIS Feb. 16.—The stands at the Hindu Gymkhana were thickly populated on Saturday afternoon to witness the interesting programme of the day in connection with the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Championships Tournament. They were entertained to an exhilarating round of tennis. The wind again was a very disconcerting factor which upset the players every now and then. Notwithstanding, the battles were fought with all the energy, keenness, tact and skill which the combatants could muster. There were plenty of occasions in the course of the various fights when the spectators went into ecstacies.

BOBB AND AZIM IN SINGLES FINAL.

As was expected, E. V. Bobb repeated his performance of the Parsi Gymkhana Tournament in the disposal of A. M. D. Pitt in the penultimate round of the Men's Singles. Although Pitt played with consummate skill and sagacity and brought many of his clever shots into play, he could not extend the ex-all-India champion to any considerable extent. Bobb was always cool and collected and exploited Pitt's erratic manoeuvres with telling effect.

In the first set, Pitt could pick up only the first and seventh game. In the second, he led at 2-1. But Bobb firmly secured the grip over the game again and annexed the set, allowing Pitt the eighth game.

GUPTE'S HEROIC BATTLE.

In the second semi-finals, A. G. Gupte put up a stout fight against Azim. But he found the Central India Champion steadiness personified and was quite capable of dealing with his forceful tactics with ease. Azim captured the first set at the expense of two games only. The second set saw Gupte in a wiser mood. He settled down to fight with great pluck and resourcefulness. Despite the lead of four games to two which Azim gained after the score was called two games all, Gupte rallied round to be on level terms again. They fought grimly till the twelfth game when Gupte failed to hook it, after deuce was called several times. Azim now meets Bobb in the final.

MRS. BELL AND TEW IN MIXED DOUBLES FINAL.

Mrs. Osbourne Carey and Sutton put up an admirable fight against Mrs. Bell and Tew in the semi-finals of the mixed Doubles. Playing a capital game Sutton and his partner gained a lead of 4 games to 2 in the first set. But Mrs. Bell and Tew playing in an aggressive form bagged the next four games in succession and the set. Sutton began brilliantly again in the second set and led 3-0. With great effort Tew succeeded in reducing the deficit by two games. But Sutton was not to be denied. Mrs. Osborne Carey supporting splendidly, he booked the set at 6-4. In the final set, Tew regained his agressiveness and played the giant-killer at the net. Sutton and partner could wrest but one game only in this set. Mrs. Bell and Tew now meet Miss Leela Row and Bobb in the final.

MRS. AND MISS ROW WIN LADIES DOUBLES

Mrs. Clayton and Miss Tyrrell were no match for the mighty combination of Miss Leela Row and Mrs. Kshama Row who won the verdict with ease.

PITT AND TEW'S GREAT FIGHT IN MEN'S DOUBLES SEMI-FINAL.

In the Men's Doubles semi-final, Pitt and Tew gave a battle royal to Bobb and Pereira. Courtcraft and mastery at the net coupled with steadiness of an unusual degree, decided the issue. While Bobb and Pereira won the first set at 6-3, Pitt and Tew levelled up at the expense of two games. Then there was a keen struggle for supremacy in which Bobb had the largest say.

RESULTS.

GENT'S SINGLES—SEMI-FINALS

E. V. Bobb beat A. M. D. Pitt, 6-2, 6-3.

S. A. Azim beat A. G. Gupte, 6-2, 7-5.

MIXED DOUBLES SEMI-FINAL.

Mrs. Bell and Tew beat Mrs. R. E. Osborne-Carey and O. Sutton, 6-4, 4-6, 6-1.

LADIES' DOUBLES FINAL.

Miss Leela Row and Mrs. Row beat Mrs. H. B. Clayton and Miss Tyrrell 6-1, 6-0.

GENT'S DOUBLES SEMI-FINAL

E. V. Bobb and A. C. Pereira beat A. M. D. Pitt and Tew, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

COURT NO. 1 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

GENT'S SINGLES FINAL.

E. V. Bobb vs. S. A. Azim, followed by Mixed Doubles Final: Miss Leela Row and E. V. Bobb vs. Mrs. Bell and Tew.

COURT NO. 2 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

TENNIS MARKERS' TOURNAMENT FINAL

Sarjoo Prasad vs. Kaltimoni, followed by

GENT'S DOUBLES SEMI-FINAL

Krishnaprasad and Ranbeersing vs. A. G. Gupte and N. R. Suvarna.

MATCHES FOR MONDAY.

COURT NO. 1 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LADIES' SINGLES FINAL

Miss Leela Row vs. Mrs. M. C. Captain, followed by

GENT'S DOUBLES FINAL

E. V. Bobb and A. C. Pereira vs. winners of Krishnaprasad and Ranbeersing vs. A. G. Gupte and N. R. Suvarna.

Mr. M. M. Mundkur, who was hitherto Fire Superintendent in the New India Assurance Co. Ltd. has been appointed Manager of the Bombay Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay. He has assumed his new duties as from 1st February 1935.

TOWARDS ATTAINMENT OF TRADE UNION UNITY

Socialists Issue Invitations To Labour Associations To Discuss Terms Of Reunion

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 16.

A new chapter in the history of Indian Labour may be opened by an important decision taken by the executive of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, to-day, to take the initiative in the attainment of Trade Union unity. Invitations are being issued to Trade Union Congress, Trade Union Federation, Red Trade Union Congress, to an early meeting to discuss the terms of reunion. The Socialists are undeterred at the failure of past efforts. It is understood the chances of a settlement are bright.

TAGORE RECALLS MARTIAL LAW REGIME

To His Shame And Humiliation, He Could Do Nothing But Making A Gesture, He Says

LAHORE, Feb. 16.

It is gathered from the secretary of Poet Tagore that he is not keeping well to-day. He had a restless night and badly required rest. Under the medical advice he is keeping to his room and all the engagements for the day stand cancelled so far.

It is stated that last night the cars in which his host Mr. Bhalla and others of his family went to Bradlaugh Hall got stuck in mud and they had to remain in rain till midnight. This plight of his, it is presumed, led to his indisposition.

This morning not knowing the Poet's health about 50 girl students of Mahila Mahavidyalaya with their principal came to meet the Poet. Inspite of bad health and insistence of his secretary not to exert himself, the Poet decided to see them who conveyed their most respectful homage to him.

Addressing them the Poet expressed his pleasure to have met them but due to old age and ill-health he could not give much time. He said he was only taking a glimpse of the martial race of the Punjab.

MARTIAL LAW ECHO

Referring to the Martial Law of 1919 the Poet said he learnt it from a lawyer relative of his and he was so much perturbed that he had no sleep many nights, but to his shame and humiliation he could do nothing but making a gesture (probably the Poet here referred to his renunciation of Knighthood).

Continuing the Poet said that the women of the Punjab are more free and brave than those in Bengal, who are more shy. In the Punjab they had broken these walls and come out. It is for them now to set an example of women all over India and lead man.—United Press.

USE HAND-MADE FOODSTUFFS

Don't Depend On Machinery That Creates Unemployment

SARDAR'S ADVICE TO BOMBAYITES

Performing the opening ceremony of the Village Industries Section of the Shoorji Vallabhdass Swadeshi Bazar, Ltd., at its premises in Sheik Memon Street, on Saturday, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that though Gandhiji had taken the utmost care in the organisation of this Association and had declared that politicians should not put their hand into this work, doubts had been expressed on the motives of the organisers. The Village Industries Association was formed with a view to drive poverty from the rural areas. This was an age of machinery, and machinery brought in its wake unemployment.

SUPPLYING WORK TO JOBLESS

Thousands of men old and young were out of work at present in India; and the Association attempted to supply work to them. The prosperity of India depended upon the prosperity of the villages, and this could be assured only when the villages became self-sufficient.

The Sardar deplored the fact that at present people had to depend for their food and clothing, on machinery. Wheat and rice, the mainstay of the Indian people, was pounded by the use of machinery, despite the fact that medical experts had discouraged such a process on the ground that much of the vitamins were lost during the process.

Sardar Patel advised people to use hand-made articles of food and clothing. Sjt. Shoorji Vallabhdas had started a new Swadeshi stores and the Sardar advised the public of Bombay to patronize it.

MUSLIM CONFERENCE EXECUTIVE MEETS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference will meet here to-morrow to review the present political situation in the country.—United Press.

LAHORE STUDENTS ON STRIKE

Demand "Better Control & Better Staff"

LAHORE, Feb 16

A large number of students of the Jubilee Technical School, Lahore, have gone on what they describe as a "strike" and some of them walked out of the examination hall to-day demanding "better control and better staff."

One ex-student, out of sympathy for the students has gone on a silent hunger strike and is lying in the school compound under a banyan tree.

It will be recalled that a similar trouble occurred in the same school last year when students were able to obtain a certain measure of redress of their grievances. —A. P.

MALAYAN GOVT. AND INDIAN LABOUR

NEW DELHI, February 16.

That no restriction should be imposed limiting the number of labourers going to Malaya and that the present system of unrestricted emigration should continue for another six months, were the decisions reached at the meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee of the Central Legislature, which met this morning, Sir Fazli Husain presiding.

The Committee also recommended that the Government should strongly urge the Malayan Government to bestow better wages and conditions on Indian labourers.—A.P.

Secretary Of State Sues Contractor

JULLUNDUR, February 16.

The Secretary of State for India has filed a suit in the court of the Senior Sub-Judge, through the Military Estate Officer Lahore Circle, against one Jagat Singh, Contractor of the Jullundur Cantonment claiming a bungalow in the defendant's possession as the Government property.

The suit comes up for hearing on February 19 next.—United Press

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Baroda—H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar has passed orders confirming Col. Shivraj Singh who has been recently called to Europe, on the post of Naib Dewan.

"UNTOUCHABLES IN ELECTORATE"

"Need Not Quarrel Whether Separate Or Joint"

ROUND TABLER'S ADVICE

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan, M. L. C. and Round Tabler has issued the following statement to the press.

Ever since the Poona Pact was entered into, it has been the foremost topic of discussion wherever the Depressed Class men happened to gather. The folloiwng facts bearing on that subject may be of some use and guidance to them:—

During the debate on the Joint Parliamentary Report in the Local Legislative Council, two amendments were brought by the Representatives of the Depressed Classes. One was to exempt the Madras Province from the operation of the Communal Award as amended by the Poona Pact and to restore the system of Representation proposed in the Premier's original Award; and the other was to reserve adequate number of seats in the Second Chambers. Provincial and Federal, and to so modify the proposals.

PREMIER'S AWARD.

Some of the Representatives were unwilling to move the former amendment, while others were eager to move; but with regard to the latter they all were unanimous. Both the Resolutions were put together to vote and carried. The Depressed Classes and their sympathisers expressed their opinion on the Premier's Award and the Poona Pact, preferring the one or the other.

There are three aspects for the consideration of these classes:—Firstly, the Premier's Award was for Separate Electorate, 18 reserved seats with the option of voting in the General (Hindu) Election, keeping out the Hindus from any interference so that the Depressed Classes may select men of their own choice. The Award is for 20 years. The moral of the in this Province is considered to Hindus in the election campaign be very low. Secondly, the Poona Pact does not seclude the Depressed Classes from the Hindus: it gave them 30 seats in the Joint Electorate. The Pac is for 10 years. The Hindus on their part undertook to remove Untouchability. Mahatma Gandhi and his followers are earnest. They are gaining experience. There is a change of heart among the Hindus, however small the percentage may be to begin with. Thirdly, the Communal Award guarantees the minories certain number of seats in the Legislature. The Depressed Classes should try to use their foresight and set a definite programme for their growth and progress and adjust themselves to gain political rights and privileges among other communities in the Parliamentary Government to be brought into being in the shape of Provincial Autonomy.

ADVICE.

The Depressed Classes need not quarrel over the Joint or Separate above are for their earnest consielectorate. The facts stated deration and future programme. They should understand the value of their votes. As Agricultural Labourers with ten per cent. of their population enfranchised the Untouchables can win the country. To obtain these ends they should strengthen their organisations.—A. P.

The scheme for a national thanks offering to celebrate the King's Silver Jubilee will be inaugurated by the Prince of Wales on March at a meeting in St. James's Palace to which the Lords Lieutenants, Lord Mayors, Lord Provosts, Mayors, and Provosts have been invited. The details of the Prince's scheme is secret and will be revealed at the meeting.

Plan To Get Council President Removed

"Boycotters" And Ministers Join Hands In Burma

RANGOON, Feb. 15.

For the first time in the history of the Burma Legislative Council the general discussion on the budget was finished today within one and a half hours and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Only six speeches were made.

The Independents and Burmese nominated members did not express their views, while all the members of Chit Hlaing's, Ba Maw's and the peoples Parties continued their policy of council boycott.

U Tha Gyaw (Ba Maw's Party) who, it will be remembered, was suspended for a day by the President for creating disturbance in the Council during last session entered and left the House without bowing to the Chair.

TRIPARTITE PACT.

Fresh developments indicate that a tripartite pact is being considered by the boycotters to the effect that so long as Sir Oscar De Glanville continued as President, they shall not attend the Council. It is also proposed that two Ministers should interview the Governor and acquaint His Excellency with their views so that His Excellency's consent to the removal of the President might be secured. In case the Governor differs, all the members including the Ministers should resign and none should accept any office.

Meanwhile, it is stated that the two Ministers are likely to interview the Governor on Monday morning in this connection and if His Excellency's view is found unacceptable they will boycott the whole session and will not participate in the J.P.C. discussion commencing on Monday and will act according to the terms of the tripartite agreement. It is stated, however, that the present policy of boycott is subject to alteration any moment.

BUDGET DISCUSSION.

Mr. R. T. Stoneham, speaking on the budget quoted figures to show that there was a fall in prices in the teak trade, instead of a rise.

Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji thought that the revenue estimates had been guardedly framed.

Mr. C. G. Woodhouse declared that upto now, financial settlement had gone against Burma and mentioned the non-refund by the India Government of half of the rice export duty. He, therefore, expected the Finance Member would put up Burma's case before the Government of India and secure a favourable settlement. A. M. M. Ellyan Chettyayr doubted whether separation would bring better financial results. He expressed the opinion that Government should find new sources of revenue.

The Finance Member thought that the trend of the prices of timber at present was upward and explained that if efficiency and revenue collection were to be maintained it would not be possible to effect more than Rs. 65 lakhs retrenchment as against Rs. 96 lakhs recommended.

RICE EXPORT DUTY.

Regarding the refund of the rice export duty the Government had not succeeded despite correspondence with the Government of India. He assured the House that Burma's representatives on the Financial Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India for financial settlements between India and Separated Burma would certainly do their best for India.—A. P.

Bengal Governor's Mission To Delhi

May Press Govt. Of India For Handing Over Entire Jute Export Duty

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

Lobbies are freely speculating as to the probable intentions of the Bengal Governor's visit here, which seems to be very significant when it is remembered that between 7now and the presentation of the Central Government's Budget only just a fortnight is intervening.

One Member said that Sir John Anderson has come here to conduct more-money campaign for Bengal.

When in his last budget speech Sir George Schuster announced that in order to rescue Bengal Government from the recurring annual deficit of about 7 crores the Government of India proposed to handing over half the jute export duty to Bengal on the distinct stipulation that the Bengal Government and Legislature would do their best to help themselves to the satisfaction of the Government of India. Since Bengal Government have already introduced 5 Taxation Bills including the Electricity Duty Bill and Amusement Tax Bill, Sir John Anderson is now in a position to establish his Government's "bonafides" and claim Rs. 167 lakhs representing half the jute export duty, which Sir George Schuster has promised. Even if this promised Rs. 167 lakhs is forthcoming, Bengal will be faced with a deficit of about Rs. 30,00,000.

According to speculation, Sir John Anderson may even press for handing over the entire jute export duty, but it is considered doubtful whether Sir James Grigg would be able to do it without levying further excise duties as Sir George Schuster did on matches.—United Press

BUDDHIST MONK RUNS AMOCK

Attacks Guests At Ceremony And Then Disappears

RANGOON, Feb. 16.

Two persons were killed and nine others, including the headman and the bride, were seriously injured when a Bhuddhist Monk who ran amok, attached the guests at a ceremony in a village in Prome The Monk escaped

Five prisoners have escaped from their cell in Sanooway gaol.

POSTMASTER SENTENCED

Gets 18 Months R. I. For Destroying Insured Articles

SYLHET, Feb. 13.

Agreeing with and accepting the unanimous verdict of the jury Rai Saheb Pranendra Narayan Chowdhury, Assistant Sessions Judge of Sylhet has convicted Radhabenode Bhattacharyya, Post Master of the Govindaganj Past Office, Sylhet of criminal misappropriation as agent and destroying insured articles in transit and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment under each count, the sentences to run concurrently, and also to pay a fine of Rs. 800, in default ten months additional imprisonment.

The prosecution case was that, some time in the months of May and June last, Bhattacharyya as post master of the Govindapur Post Office, criminally misappropriated about Rs. 350 sent by money order by the secretary of the Digli Charitable Dispensary to a chemical and pharmaceutical works in Calcutta and also the contents of an insured cover valued at Rs. 300.

The defence was that the receipts, alleged to be postal receipts, were not granted by Bhattacharya and that the aforesaid insured cover was not received by him at the Govindapur Post Office.

HARIJAN UPLIFT IN U. P.

Sevak Sangh Divides Province Into Three Divisions

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15

With the expansion of Harijan work in the United Provinces, the Harijan Sevak Sangh has found it necessary to divide the unwieldy Province consisting of 48 districts with about 60 lakhs of Chamars and about 30 lakhs of other Harijan population, into 3 divisions, Eastern, Western and Central. The Eastern part will consist of 22 districts from Gorakhpur Benares, Allahabad and Faizabad divisions.

The Western part will consist of 14 districts from Meerut, Agra, and Jhansi divisions.

The Central part will consist of Rohilkhand and Kumaon divisions together with Sitapur and Kheri districts.

The Board of workers in charge of Eastern part will be presided over by Pt. H. N. Kunzru as before, and the board for the Western part by Sj. Jugal Kishore Agarwal.

The President for the Central part has not yet been selected, —United Press.

CAPTAIN CHARGED WITH RASH DRIVING

Released On Bail Of Rs. 500

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 16.

Capt. J. Jones of C. Company, First Battalion of the King's Regiment, was arrested yesterday by the C. P. Police and produced in court before Mr V. G. Mathews, I.C.S., on a charge of causing death by a rash and negligent act. The accused was released on a bail of Rs. 500.

Capt. Jones, it will be recalled, colldided with a tonga on the night of 15th December last, while driving a motor-cycle with Bombadier Berridge on the pillion. As a result of the accident Bombadier Berridge received fatal injuries and died the following day.—A P.

POUND WOBBLES AGAIN

Weakness In Sterling Gives Rise To Wildest Rumours

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Feb. 16.

The weakness of the sterling which necessitated intervention of the British control is giving rise to wildest rumours. Some say that British control, which last year held earmarked gold in Paris valued at 6 milliard francs, disposed this amount supporting the sterling, and shipped a further 200 million francs to Paris.

The opinion is expressed that if the sterling falls sharply against the dollar, United States may resume the policy of raising the gold price towards 50 cents to dollar.

Fears are also expressed for gold currencies should sterling fall below 70 francs.

It is anticipated that Continental funds will be recalled from London, which would increase the pressure in sterling.

BRUTAL DACOITY IN FRONTIER

Owner And Mistress Of House Killed In Presence Of 2 Sons

PESHAWAR, Feb. 15.

A typical case, illustrating the violence and brutality attendant on house breaking in the Frontier, is reported from a village in the District of Dera Ismail Khan.

Two men armed with daggers entered a villager's home, while a third guarded the door against outside interference. The inmates consisted of a man, a woman and two boys. The intruders set upon the man who tried to grapple with them and stabbed him to death. The woman who tried to raise an alarm was strangled to death in the presence of the two sons. The dacoits then made off before the villagers could seize them.—A. P.

MYSORE STATE AND "INDIA BILL"

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore and a delegate to the Round Table Conference and the Joint Select Committee, on behalf of Mysore, and the members of the Executive Council, are now busy considering the India Bill in all its bearings. Mr. Rajagopalachari attended the meeting of the sub-committee of the Ministers of States, at which the J. P. C. Report was considered and certain conclusions arrived at.

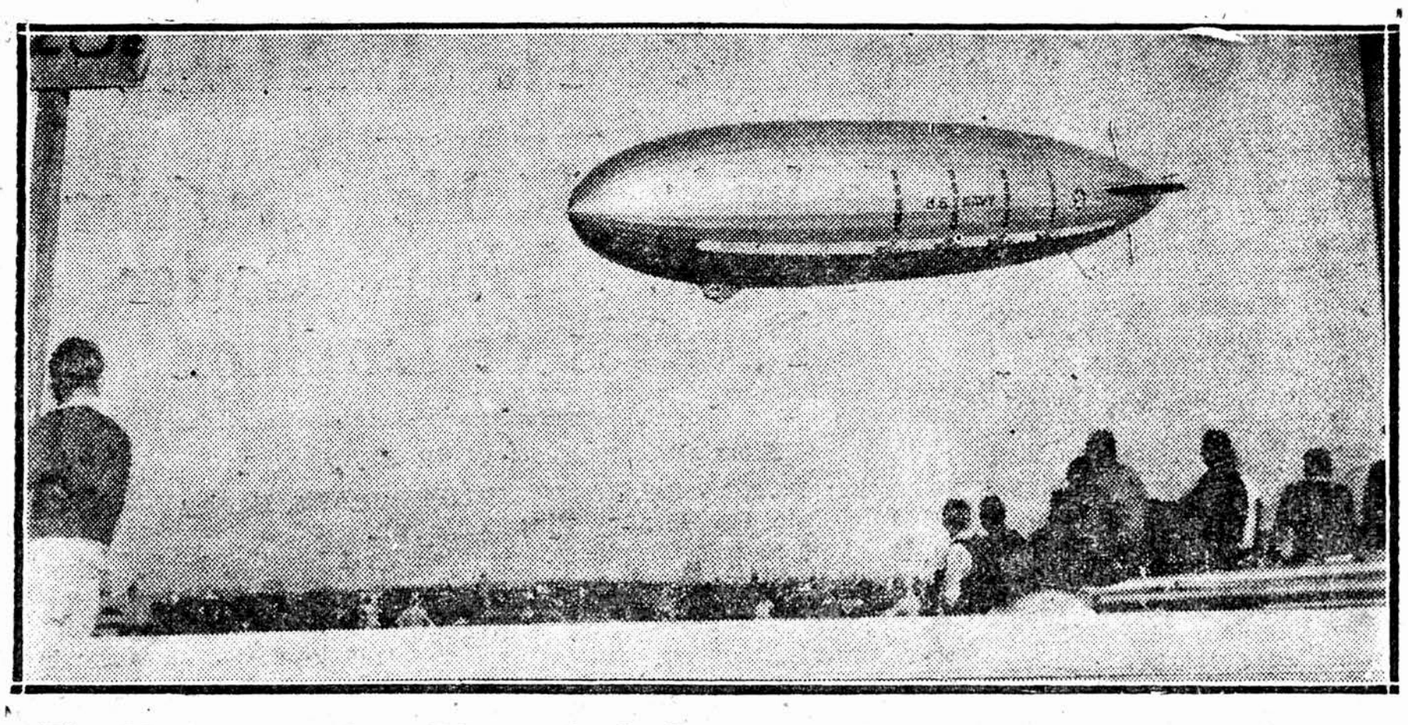
The Mysore Government will soon come to a decision and their views will be forwarded to the Government of India, who in turn will communicate the same to the Secretary of State for India.

All attention is now revitted to the meeting of Princes at Bombay, during the last week of this month. From Mysore, it is very likely that Mr. Rajagopalachari will attend the meeting.

SURPLUS BUDGET FOR MADRAS

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

Sir Hopetoun Stokes, Finance Member, will present the budget for the next year in the Madras Igislature on Wednesday next. It is expected the budget will be a surplus one. Excess of revenue over expenditure, however, may not be more than five lakhs as the Finance Member is probably budgeting for expenditure of over 20 lakhs over the revised estimate for the current year, notwithstanding anticipated increase in income by about 45 lakhs.—A. P.



The U. S. S. airship "Macon," which was wrecked off Point Sur, California, while returning from manoeuvres with the Pacific Fleet, on Tuesday last.

COMMODITY SPECULATION

Labour Member To Raise Question In House Of Commons

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer will be asked in the House of Commons on Monday by Mr. David Grenfell whether he intends taking any action regarding ing the loss of confidence in the City due to the recent commodity speculations.

The "Economist" traces the whole history of the commodity. speculations and asks for whom were James and Shakespeare acting. The figurehead was Bishirgian, who admitted that there were others and he has only been acting as a broker throughout.

He points out that the Tobacco Securities, Trust was formed, in 1928, of which the Chairman was Mr. Reginald Mckenna and Vice-Chairman Mr. Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, who were also directors in its subsidiary Tobacco Investments Limited.

The latter Company according to the latest return, holds practically the whole share in the capital of the Dean Finance and Company, which last year took over Williams Henry Company, which operated largely in shellac.

The Dean Finance Company also has a shareholding in James and Shakespeare.

Both Messrs Mckenna and Cunliffe-Owen are personally shareholders for substantial amounts in James and Shakespeare.

"E" WARD BYE-ELECTION TO B. P. C. C.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following notification:

Nominations duly proposed and seconded for the two seats of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from Byculla, (E) Ward, will be received at the office of the "E" (Byculla) Ward District Congress Committee up to 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday, the 5th March 1935.

The roll of membership for the purpose of this bye-election shall be closed at 10 a.m. on Thursday, the 21st instant.

In case of contest, the election will take place on Sunday, the 10th March, 1935, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Byculla District Congress Committee, 255, Bellasis Road, near Alexandra Cinema.

The Working Committee of the Baroda State People's Conference has decided to allow its members to contest the Assembly elections.

ACTORS AND MANAGERS REACH AGREEMENT

British Ministry Of Labour Brings About Settlement Of Dispute

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Complete agreement to safeguard wages and conditions to avoid friction in future has been reached at a conference at the Ministry of Labour of representatives of the British Actors Equity and the Society of West End Manager. The settlement provides for the establishment of a London Theatres Council to deal matters of common interest.—Reuter.

DR. SVEN HEDIN RETURNS FROM EXPEDITION

Discovers Absolutely Unknown Regions In Chinese Turkestan

NANKING, Feb. 15.

After an epic expedition begun in October 1933, Dr. Sven Hedin has returned to make a report to the Chinese Government. He has been blazing the trail along which the Government will build a motor road from the Yellow Sea to Chinese Turkestan to replace the ageold camel route.

He has discovered regions, hitherto absolutely unknown.—Reuter.

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ETHICS WINS C. N. WADIA GOLD CUP

The Fourth Day of the Big Meetings attracted a very large crowd at Mahaluxmi yesterday, but there were a crop of surprises which was highly appreciated by the bookmakers. H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir who flew to Bombay by 'plane in order to witness the contest for the C. N. Wadia Gold Cup, had the mortification of losing the valuable trophy through a mishap to his hope Camping at the starting post. The son of Cadum was struck into by Castleton when the barrier was released and lost almost six lengths. Sibbritt went in chase of the field but found it imposible to overtake Ethics and Shaphir, who fought out a thrilling finish. Pougatchev only showed up well for ten furlongs, and it is now quite clear that he is a middle distance performer.

LE MONT CHEVALIER SURPRISES.

Twenty two competitors faced the starter in the Colaba Cup. Seaton Ross and Widden Hill absorbed the bulk of the betting. Mr. P. D. Bolton's Le Mont Chevalier was neglected because he failed miserably last week in the Abberley Plate of 1-1|4 miles when established a strong favourite. The French bred colt did not give his backers a run then, and those who deserted him yesterday felt very sore to see him trounce a useful lot of horses in the fast timing of 1min. 38-1|5secs. This remarkable performance was not on all fours with his previous showing, which was much below the form he was known to possess.

BOWLEY'S MASTERLY RIDING.

Bowley's masterly riding of Largition in the Willingdon Plate was greatly admired. The son of Ethnarch conceded weight to Risque and Garcon and held them all the way.

The victory of Hussun al Iraq in the Cumballa Plate (Division I), was a notable one. The grey left the barrier slowly and worked his way to the front to hold White Flower and Green Lawn at bay in a close finish.

Bowley, Graham and Northmore registered winning doubles in the saddle.

Kashmir Stable Register Double With Garter Princess & Largition

From OUR RACING CORR SPONDENT.

1st Race: 2-0 p. m.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE. (Division I). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mrs. John Yorke's PERMARCH 9-7 (Bowley) 1
Mr. Eve's EVE 8-2 (Brace) .. 2
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's MR. PIP 7-7 (Graham) .. 3
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's HEYDAY 9-2 (Sibbritt) .. 4

Time: 1m. 13 1|5 seconds.

Won by: Neck, 1|2 length, 1 length.

Favourite: Mr. Pip.

1st Tote Paid Rs. 101 for win; and Rs. 30, 24 and 19 for places.

Not Run Picaro and Winking.

Winner trained by: F J Reynolds.

2nd Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE. (Division II). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H H Maharaja of Kashmir's GARTER PRINCESS 9-5 (Sibbrit) 1
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's COMPREHENSION 7-12 (Raffaele) 2
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's SWEETIE 8-3 (Selby) .. 3
Mr. Eve's PROVENCE ROSE 7-11 (Brace) 4

Time: 1m. 13 seconds.

Won by: head, one length, short head.

Favourite: Fairford 8-9.

1st Tote Paid Rs. 45 for win; and Rs. 26, 68 and 28 for places.

Not Run Grecian Orb.

Winner Trained by: J Robinson.

3rd Race: 3 p. m.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE. (Division II). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Hamid Jamoor's MUJBIL HATIM 8-5 (Northmore) .. 1
Mr. Fahad Rummah's SAHAMA 7-7 (Stead) 2
Mr. Ahmed Mustapha Talib's SA'AMI 8-7 (Stokes) .. 3
H H Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's ADHBA II 8-9 (Davison) 4

Time: 1m. 20 2|5 seconds.

Won by: 1 length, short head, 1|2 length.

Favourite: Baden.

1st Tote Paid Rs. 71 for win; and Rs. 25, 89 and 33 for places. places.

Not Run: Crawford and Wazir Pasha.

Winner Trained by: Mahomed Jamoor.

4th Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE RANDWICK PLATE. Distance—1 1|2 Miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. A Handicap for all Horses.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's MAZEPPA 7-6, Graham 1
Mr. Roman's DANDY BRUSH , 7-9, (carried 7-11) Brace 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's VIJAYA KUMAR II, 8-10, Blyth 3
Mrs. L. Musry's BUCENTAUR, 9-0, Munro 4

Time: 2minutes, 39 seconds.

Won By: 2 lengths, 1|2 lengths, and 1 1|2 lengths.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

5th Race: 4 p. m.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE. (Division II). Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. C. Temoolji's HAZIMA 8-10 Stokes 1
Mr. Arnold's MUMRIH 8-7 Spackman 2
Mr. Hamood Jaboori's GERMAN 7-12 Whittle 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's MADHI 8-0 Selby 4

Not Run:—Mal Allah and Kutub.

Won by short head, 4 lengths 1|2 length.

Time.—2mins. 6-1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 121 for win, Rs. 32, Rs. 52 and Rs. 18 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 60-8 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 26, and Rs. 9 for places.

Winner trained by Khodayar Rustom.

6th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE. (Division I). Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second. Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. K. Ardeshir's HAKIM PASHA 7-6 Davison 1
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's AL HAZAR 7-6 Graham 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's ARAB QUEEN 9-7 Northmore 3
Mr. Ayub Asad's LEGION OF HONOUR 7-5 Rowley 4

All ran.

Won by 4 lengths, head, short head.

Time: 2mins. 3-3|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 58 for win, Rs. 22. Rs. 38 and Rs. 56 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 11, Rs. 19 and Rs. 28 for places.

Winner trained by Khodayar Rustom.

7th Race: 5 p. m.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,500; third, Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's LARGITION 9-4 Bowley .. 1
Mr. Eve's RISQUE 8-4 Brace.. 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's GARCON 8-4 Burn 3
Mr. J. Reynolds' GOOLASH 8-5 Selby 4

Not Run:—On Time and Shaphir.

Won by 1|2 length, 3|4 length, neck.

Time.—1min. 37-3|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 27 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 17 and Rs. 22 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 13-8 for win, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11 for places.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

8th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE COLABA CUP. Distance—1 Mile.

A Cup value Rs. 750, or in specie at the option of the winner, and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,000, third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. P. D. Bolton's LE MONT CHEVALIER 8-2 Northmore 1
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's TALK 8-5 Stokes 2
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's DOPATTA 8-8 Munro 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ABUNDANCE 8-1 Selby 4

Not Run:—Turlogh.

Won by by 1 length 3|4 lengths, neck.

Time.—1min. 38-1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 101 for win Rs. 47, Rs. 89 and Rs. 74 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 50-8 for win, Rs. 23-8, Rs. 44-8 and Rs. 37 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

9th Race: 6 p. m.

THE C. N. WADIA GOLD CUP. Distance—About 1 1|2 Miles.

A Gold Cup value Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 18,500 from the fund. Winner the Gold Cup and Rs. 12,500; second, Rs. 4,000: third. Rs. 2,000.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's ETHICS 9-7 Munro 1
Maharaja Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's SHAPHIR 8-10 Northmore 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's CAMPING 7-13 Sibbritt 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's POUGATCHEV 9-1 Bowley 4

Not Run:—Taj Kasra.

First tote paid Rs. 46 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 15 and Rs. 16 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 23 for win, Rs. 8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8 for places.

10th Race: 6-30 p. m.

THE CUMBALA PLATE. (Division 1). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's HUSSUN AL IRAQ 7-7 Graham 1
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's WHITE FLOWER 7-8 Stead 2
Mr. Ayub Asad's GREEN LAWN 7-0 Stokes 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's QUEEN SINGER 7-8 Selby 4

Not Run:—Karam Allah and Vershan.

First tote paid Rs. 28 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 32 and Rs. 33 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 14 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 16 and Rs. 16-8 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

Bombay's Good Show Against Maharashtra

272 FOR 9, MERCHANT CONTRIBUTING 94

Two Remarkable Partnerships Yield 173

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Feb. 16.

The match between Bombay and Poona commenced at 11 a.m. L. P. Jai being absent, Contractor was given captainship of the Bombay team.

Winning the toss, the Bombay team chose to bat. By tea-time the score went up to 180 runs for 8 wickets.

Vijaya Merchant missed century by six runs. Mr. Hazari's bowling was effective.

The second round match between Bombay and Maharashtra in the Ranji Trophy Cricket Championships commenced here to-day on the Deccan Gymkhana ground, and Bombay taking the first knock batted all day, scoring 272 for nine wickets. Bombay made a disastrous start losing the first wicket for five runs, but Wadia and Merchant added a hundred runs for the second wicket. After Merchant's dismissal for 94, which included twelve fours, the game took a sudden turn, Bombay losing eight wickets for 177. But Contractor, playing a Captain's innings, and Divekar added 73 for the ninth wicket, the former remaining unbeaten with 53.

Scores:—

BOMBAY FIRST INNINGS.

Wadia l.b.w. b. Hazare	21
Hindlekar b. Hazare	0
Merchant b. Khote	94
Wadkar b. Irani	28
Chury l.b.w. b. Hazare	4
Havewala c. Yakub b. Hazare	0
Kapadia b. Mohoni	3
D'Avoine b Hazare	0
Contractor (not out)	53
Divekar b Mohoni	34
Talpade (not out)	6
Extras	29
Total (for 9 wkts.)	272

Sandur Darbar have directed that His Majesty's Silver Jubilee should be celebrated throughout the State in a manner commensurate with the importance and dignity of such a momentous occasion. A committee of distinguished persons of the State is being constituted to concert measures.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Bombay And Hockey Team For New Zealand

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Hockey

THE TEAM FOR NEW ZEALAND

It is reported that the Selection Committee of the Indian Hockey Federation consisting of Messrs. F. Gupta, Jaganath, M.A. Masood, A.C. Chatterjee and Major Tinney, selected the following players after nearly three hours deliberation, for the trip to New Zealand in April next:

B T Blake (Sind) and N Mukherjee (Bengal)—Goal; P. Das (Bengal), Mahomed Hussein (Manavadar), and Rashid Ahmed (Punjab)—Backs; E. Nestor (Bengal); M N Masud (Manavadar), M. J. Gopalan (Madras) and Karammad Naeem (Punjab)—Halves; Shahabuddin (Manavadar), L. Davidson (Bengal), Dhyanchand (Army), Rup Singh (Gwalior), R. J. Carr (Bengal) the Ruler of Manavadar and B. P. Agnihotri (U. P.)

It is further stated that in the event of Rup Singh and Carr's inability to accept the invitation their places will be filled up by P. P. Fernandez of Sind and Frank Wells of U. P. respectively. If any of the goalies fail, Francke of Madras will deputize. Sharma of U. P.. S. M. Khan of Bhopal and Harban Singh of the Punjab will fill up any vacancy caused in the ranks of the backs halves or forwards respectively.

WHY BOMBAY WAS OMITTED

As will be seen Bombay does not figure in the selections at all. I am not at all surprised at this. Because the authorities in Bombay, namely, the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association. Ltd., having refused to accept the basis of the selections and having declined to put forward any names, the selectors had no other alternative than to leave Bombay out of consideration altogether. Now the question is who is to be blamed for this. At the outset it must be noted that the money offered by the New Zealand Association was not enough to meet the expenses, and the financial position of the I.H.F. would not permit it to be supplemented from that quarter.

THE ALTERNATIVES BEFORE THE FEDERATION

It was therefore necessary that some means should be found out to meet the deficit. The majority of the associations was against any particular province or State undertaking the tour or Bengal or Manavadar State might have shouldered the responsibility with pleasure. Then there were only two alternatives before the I.H.F.—either to raise the necessary funds by donations and exhibition matches or by asking the selected players or their associations to pay their quota. In view of the Olympic Games next year, when large sums of money will have to be raised by the former methods, the Federation wisely chose the latter course.

BOGEY OF PURHCASE OF PLACE IN THE TEAM

It is rather regrettable that our local association instead of looking at the question from practical standpoint, raised the bogey of high-sounding phrases, such as purchase of position of players in the team, etc. etc. I know that the B.P.H.A. is not in a position to contribute anything from its own funds. No player of outstanding merit came forward either to bear the share of his expenses. What the B.P.H.A should nave done then was to put forward their nominees and raise the necessary quota by exhibition matches. I do not think it would have been at all dificult to raise the required sum of money. Having allowed this opportunity to go, it would be idle to blame the selectors for omitting Bombay players from the team.

TRIAL BEFORE FINAL SELECTION NEEDED

I do not know if the selectors are aware of the present form of each of the players selected by them. In any case, it would have been much better if the Federation had invited the forty odd players who had applied for nomination for trial matches before final selection. It is not yet too late. Even now they can arrange a couple of matches to test the form and fitness of each player. Considering the standard of the game obtaining in New Zealand it is hardly necessary to send out a top-notch team there. The latter should be preserved for next year and a second rate team with a sprinkling of the leading stars might be booked for the present tour.

A TIP TO THE I. H. F.

In this connection I hope that the I.H.F would take special care to arrange a series of matches with the different countries in Europe when our Olympic team visits that Continent next year. It is undoubtedly a great achievement to win the championship of the world. But that should not be our only aim. We should get into intimate contact with the various countries of the world and sport is unquestionably the best medium to touch the masses and classes alike. India's advantage is certainly greater in a game in which she is at the top of the world.

WOMEN IN BOMBAY TAKE TO HOCKEY

I have noted with deep satisfaction the movement set on foot in Bombay in connection with hockey for women. The performances of the players who took the field under the leadership of Miss Von Leyden and Mrs. D. Vaughan Palmer were creditable indeed. Miss Von Leyden is a player of remarkable ability. With her guidance the women who have taken up the game so enthusiastically are sure to make much headway in the near future.

NEED FOR A REGULAR ORGANISATION

Women in Western India are far behind their sisters in the Eastern Presidency in the matter of out-door sports except perhaps in lawn tennis. In Calcutta, they formed Hockey and sports associations long ago and are having regular tournaments and meetings. They are already talking of sending out a cricket team to England and a hockey team to Australia. Would it be too much to expect a women's hockey team from Bombay competing in the Tournament there next year? In any case, I hope they will soon have an organisation to promote their interests in the sporting world at no distant date.

MINERVA

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

4TH DEMAND-WEEK!

To-day Matinee Show at 3 p.m.

A New Theatres New India Picture

Karwan-e-Hayat

Drawing Box office Record-Breaking Houses at Lahore and Delhi.

Featuring SAIGAL, MALINA, RATANBAI RAJKUMARI, SHYMA ZUTSHIE, SANYAL, NAWAB.

Direction:—
WESTERN INDIA THEATRES LTD

To-day Shows Nos. 310, 311, 312.

19TH RUSH—WEEK!

Prabhat's Epic Musical Jewel

Amrit Manthan

MAKING HISTORY IN FILMDOM!

Daily 2 shows at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
To-day Matinee at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA

(DUBASH THEATRE.)

Attend the Matinee to avoid Crowds

ENGLAND ALL OUT FOR 226

Second Day's Play In Third Test With West Indies

(Special Cable)

GEORGE TOWN, Feb. 16.

In the second day's play in the third test between England and West Indies, England were all out in their first innings for 226.

The day was bright and sunny The wicket was perfect. West Indies' bowlers were on top of form, Hylton showing the best average with four for 27. Injury to Wyatt's fingers did not prove serious, the X'ray examination revealing only bad bruises.

West Indies batting next, scored 26 for one at the close.

The following are the detailed scores:—

ENGLAND: First Innings. (Concluded).

Wyatt c George Grant, b Martindale	21
Paine st. Christiani, b Constantine	49
Hammond (run out)	47
Hendren, c Martindale, b Hylton	38
Leyland c Christiani, b Hylton	13
Ames c Christiani, b Hylton	0
Iddon l.b.w. b Martindale ..	0
Holmes b Martindale	2
Hollies (not out)	1
Extras	14
Total	223

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Martindale 3|47, Hylton 4|27, Neblett 0|31, Constantine 1|45, Rolfegrant 1|46, Jones 0|4, Sealey 0|12.

WEST INDIES (First Innings)

Jones c Ames b Hollies	6
Wishart (not out)	14
George Grant (not out) ..	6
Extras	0
Total (for 1, at close)	26

MAX BAER OUTPOINTS S. POREDA

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SANFRANCISCO, Feb. 16.

Max Baer outpointed Stanley Poreda, of New Jersey, in a four-round charity bout, in which Baer staked his title.

FOR IMPROVEMENT OF FRUIT CULTURE

ABBOTTABAD, February 16

The Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has recommended a grant for the provision of a Horticulturist for research work on the improvement of fruit culture and the problem of marketing in N. W. F. Province.

It, however, considers that several other items of the scheme should be undertaken by the N W. F. P. Government itself.—United Press.

ALTCAR WATERLOO CUP

Deerock Wins Comfortably

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The Altcar Waterloo Cup the blue riband of the coursing world, was won by Dennis Deerock beating in the final course Ranks Jockers Resort.

Deerock was a joint favourite with Tugela at 100-12, before Jokers Resort beat the latter.

The final odds were seven to two on Jokers Resort, but Deerock won comfortably.

Harold Wright trained both the finalists.

Dennis twice previously won the cup in partnership with his brother Deerock who won the Waterloo purse two years ago.

Tennis And Bridge Tournament

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA Feb. 15.

The prize distribution ceremony of the Tennis and Bridge Tournament Committee for Thana and Kolaba Districts will be performed to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m in the Krida Bhuwan at Thana by Khansaheb A. A. Divkar, the President of the District Local Board.

Baroda—Mr. Zaveri Vithaldas Ranchoddas of Vijapur in Maha Mehesana district has donated Rs. 10,000 towards Sir Harikisandas Hospital of Bombay.

N. Y. COTTON DOWN BY ONE POINT

Operators Await Gold Clause Decision

CROSSRATES EASY BUT BULLION VERY STEADY

BOMBAY, Feb 16

On Saturday, cross rates ruled a shade easier.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET AND FEATURELESS

The New York cotton market was quiet and featureless in the absence of any important business. Traders await the all important gold clause decision before entering into fresh commitments.

STEADY TONE IN LONDON GOLD

London gold was steady and silver registered a small further rise.

ARGENTINE LINSEED SLIGHTLY BETTER

Chicago wheat did not show much activity. Argentine linseed was slightly better.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUIETLY STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was quiet but steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Feb 16

Previous closing	12 49
To-day's opening	12.48
Difference	--01
To-day's closing	12 48
Difference	--01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Feb 16

Previous closing	6 80
To-day's opening	6 81
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	6.82
Difference	+02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 248

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 16

New York cotton was completely devoid of interest with traders generally adopting waiting attitude pending developments in Washington. All important gold decision continued to absorb attention of operators who were disinclined to enter into fresh commitments. As a result of these uncertainties movements were very narrow and trading was confined, only to needy requirements.

Business in May commenced at 12.48 i.e. 1 point lower than the previous closing. Trading was quiet in the absence of any important buying but the undertone was steady with the quotation hovering around the opening level and May finally closing at 12.48 with a decline of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 16

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (12.38/12.37) 12.41/12.40
May (12.44/12.44) 12.48/12.48
July (12.46/12.46) 12.51/12.51

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 16

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.83) 6.88
American March (6.77) 6.82
Egyptian January (8.45) 8.47
Egyptian March (8.45) 8.47

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 16
10-45 p.m.

Broach A/M was traded in around Rs. 248 at night. The rate at 10-45. p. m. was Rs 247-12 with New York closing futures 1 point down.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb 16
10-30 p m

	Rs	a	p
Wheat May	4	8	3
Linseed May	6	14	3

The tone was quiet

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Feb 16

Previous closing	4.87 5/8
To-day's opening	4.87 1/2
To-day's closing	4.87 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 16

Previous closing	4.87 1/2
To-day's opening	4.87 1/2
To-day's closing	4.87 3/8
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Feb 16

Previous closing	73.96
To-day's opening	73.93
To-day's closing	73.84
Difference	—.12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 16

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.87 1/2 and then slightly fell to 4.87-7/16, and subsequently on selling pressure the rate further gave way to 4.87-3/8 which was also the closing rate.

The franc opened at 73.93 and then eased to 73.84 at which point it remained throughout and also closed at the same rate.

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 16

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	24 13/16d.	24 15/16d
Spot	24 15/16d.	25 1116d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 16

Gold per ounce (£7-2-8 1/2) £7-2-8 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb 16

3 months (0 5/16 to 0 3/8) 0 5/16 to 0 3/8

4 months (0 3/8 to 0 7/16 p.c.) 0 6/8 to 7/16 p.c

6 months (0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.) 0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb 16
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 5/32) 1.6 5/32
Paris on Bombay	(5.58 5/8) 5.54 3/8
New York on Bombay	(37.00) 36.98
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 3/4) 0.91 1/2
London on Shanghai	(1-6) 1-6 1/4
London on Milan	(57.37) 57.43
London on Kobe	1-2) 1-2 1/32

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 16

General Motors (dol 31) dol 31 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 1/4) dol 10 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 35 1/2) dol 35 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 86 1/8) unquoted

SUPPLIES EXCEED PRESENT NEEDS IN MONEY MARKET

DISCOUNT RATES INCLINE TO STIFFEN

Exchange Funds Intervene In Foreign Exchanges

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb 16

In the Money market although supplies continue to exceed present needs, discount rates inclined to stiffen under the influence of the third successive improvement in the average rate at which Treasury bills were allotted and the general expectation that the next few weeks will see a further slight upward trend providing demand as usual and outside sources not over pronounced.

Commodities to-day were uninteresting but cocoa and cotton closed higher

The Exchange Fund intervened on Foreign Exchange market to-day, selling Francs in order to arrest the fall in sterling which was due to Continent repatriating funds obtained from the recent liquidation of British securities.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 16

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 55-3/4, May 59 and July 61-1/4. The market was quiet and featureless in the absence of anything important doing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 16

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.97-1/2. The market was quiet but steady. There was not much activity in the absence of outside interest with operators generally awaiting the Gold Clause decision.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb 16

Argentine linseed opened steady with March about unchanged. Prices then improved on covering and good foreign demand influenced by unfavourable crop reports with the price closing at 12.05.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 16

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 1/4 buyers £228 1/2 sellers firm) closed
Lead (£10 3/4 buyers £10 1/4 sellers Steady) closed
Eectrolytic Copper (£30 1/2 to £30 1/4) closed
Glasgow Iron (£70) closed

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Ceylon Pekoe (1-6 1/4) 1-6 1/4
Ceylon higher (0-10) 0-10

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb new crop (£17 1/4 buyers) £17 3/8 sellers
Dunlop Jan-Feb (£21 sellers) £21
Lightning Jan (£19 1/4) £19 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/4 paid buyers) 6 5/16 paid and buyers
April-June (6 11/16 paid buyers) 6 5/8 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£9 5/16 sellers) £9 5/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal March (£15 5/16 sellers) £15 5/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

Bombay, Feb 16

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

	Rs	a	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6	15	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	6	14	0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6	14	6
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6	14	0
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6	14	0
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6	14	3
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6	14	3

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 16

Silver opened steady at Rs 63, 63/1 and 68/5. Some encouragement was derived from better foreign news and considerable buying ensued but the higher level attracted profit-taking and realising and despite better London cables prices eased and closed at 62/3, 62/5 and 67/6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/4/3, 35/4/3, and 35/5/6. The market was somewhat steadier early but in the absence of any aggressive enquiry prices showed an inclination to sag under liquidation and local selling and closed steady at Rs. 35/3/9, 35/4/3 and 35/5/3.

INDO-TURKISH TRADE

Report Of Denunciation Of Convention Confirmed

TURKEY TO PRESERVE BALANCE OF TRADE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

Enquiries in official circles in New Delhi confirm the press report of denunciation by the Turkish Government of the Indo-Turkish trade convention of 1930.

It appears the Turkish Government are very anxious to preserve their currency position and balance of trade. In pursuance of this they lately embarked on a policy of denouncing any trade agreement which in the opinion of the Turkish Government stood in the way.

The agreement with India is not the only one which has been denounced for the purpose. The details will be revealed by Sir Joseph Bhore in the Assembly, in answer to a question tabled by Mr. Satyamurthi.—A.P.

JUTE SHARES FAIRLY STEADY

CALCUTTA, Feb 16

In the share market to-day jute shares ruled fairly steady, but transactions were on a moderate scale. Coals ruled steady and unchanged. Teas were inactive. Miscellaneous section was featureless. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and a half per cent Government paper 97/9; four per cent loan 1960/70 109/10.

Bank: Central Bank of India 42/2.

Cotton: Bengal Nagpore 18/8.

Coals: Bhulanbararee 10/12; Equitable 38/8; Mundulpur 8/4; South Karanpura 6; Talcher 2; West Jamuria 12/5.

Jutes: Agarpara 26/5; Auckland 283; Anglo India 547/8; Barangore 219/8; Budge Budge 395; Caleutta 28/4; Clive 38/10; Chitavalasah 35; Dalhousie 445; Fort William 401; Howrah 64/6; Hukumchand 16/2; Kamarhatty 650; Lansdowne 233; Nuddea 72; Union 569.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Iron 4/10; Marshalls 1/10; B I Corporation ordy 2/15; India Pepper Pulp 192; Midnapore Zemindary 73/8; Balrampur Sugar 20/6; Buland 13.

Rubbers: Glenealy 2-12-1/2; Taluk Anson 1.55.

Debentures: Four per cent (1914/74) Calcutta Port Trust 103/12.—A. P.

Plague has broken out in Borsad and is spreading to surrounding villages. It has already taken a toll of 55 lives. Most of the town has been evacuated and the schools have been closed.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Following a rise of 8 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened very steady to-day at Rs. 249/8 for Broach A/M. delivery but declined to Rs. 248/8 on profit-taking. At this level there was active buying by professional operators which advanced prices to Rs. 250/8 but the rise much increased realising and prices declined to Rs. 249/8. The undertone of the market was good.

Later on the market was quiet but steady with a moderate business. Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points, and the local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach A/M 248/12
Broach J/A Rs. 247/12
Oomra March Rs. 225
Oomra May Rs. 223/12
Bengal March Rs. 146/8
Bengal May Rs. 148/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 16.

The local silver market ruled firm to-day on active buying influenced by better London and New York advices. Shanghai T. T. on London closed to-day at 1.6 1/8. The undertone of the market was firm and except temporary reaction, the market looks like going up. The gold market was also firm in sympathy rise in London gold prices there was a fair enquiry.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	62	15	0
1st settlement	63	0	0
2nd settlement	68	2	0
Ready gold	35	4	0
1st settlement	35	4	6
2nd settlement	35	5	6

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 16.

B C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 3/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/8 Feb.
Banks selling T T 1/6 3/32 March
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 February
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 February
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Feb-March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-June.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 274 1/2
Banks selling T T 272 1/2
Banks buying T T 270 1/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 555
Banks buying D D 565
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 53 7/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 121 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 101
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87 1/2 15th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 16th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 16th inst.
Java/London 7.18 15th inst.
London/Paris 73.96 15th inst.
London/Belgium 20.89 15th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.06 3/4 15th inst
London/Italy 57.40 15th inst.
London/Berlin 12.14 1/4 15th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 15th inst.
London/New York 4.87 1/2 15th inst
London/Amsterdam 7.21 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-2-6 1/2 14th inst. £7-2-8 1/2 15th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 5/8 14th inst. 24 13/16 15th inst
Silver London Forward 24 3/4 14th inst. 24 15/16 15th inst.
Silver New York Ready 54 5/8 14th inst 55 1/16 15th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 3/8 per cent 14th inst. 3/8 per cent 15th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1/2 per cent 14th inst 1/2 per cent. 15th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Crash In Tata Powers

Professionals Realise Profits

Market Demoralised And Unsettled

BOMBAY, Feb. 16.

Yesterday in the evening when it was known in the local Stock Exchange that Rs. 15 were given as 'ad interim' dividend on Tata Power Shares, there was considerable improvement in the general feeling and it was expected that there would be no further decline in prices.

This morning the market opened very steady and Tata Power Shares, the chief spot of activity, displayed some strength and they were quoted at Rs. 1670. This opening price proved to be the highest for the day as there was steady realising by professional operators. Prices kept on declining and the offerings found no buyers. Scattered covering and some buying absorbed sales but selling pressure was so great that prices crossed the 1600 limit.

The market was demoralised and unsettled. There is more inclination to liquidate on advances than to buy on declines. This state may continue for some time but as usual liquidated markets will once more assume improving tendency.

The weakness in Tata Power Shares had depressing effect on other sections. Mills, cements and other industrial shares all ruled easy with a marked absence of any buying. There was considerable unloading and prices looked down.

The market lacks confidence at the moment but we think it advisable to cover short sales at present prices. The technical position of the market has improved considerably. Bulls have played aggressive part in the present decline and later on Bears also joined the game. Thus sold-out bulls when re-enter the market to replace there will be scarcity of offerings.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, Feb. 16.

100	Ahm.Ad.	315	0
500	Bom. Cotton	72	8
250	Bombay Dyeing	951	4
250	Bradbury	108	12
100	Century	308	2
100	Central India	386	4
100	Colaba	156	4
100	Coorla	115	0
100	Crescent	7	4
250	Currim	5	0
250	Dawn	390	0
250	Dawn	395	0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0	
100	Finlay	133	12
100	Gokak	228	12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Bombay Dyeing 965, 957, 965, 961, 960 962, 955, 950, 951
Century 317, 315, 316, 318, 313, 311, 307, 310, 308/2
Central India 397, 401, 398, 390, 391, 286/4.
Colaba 158, 156/4
Kohinoor 237, 236, 240, 236, 237, 233, 230
New Great 207, 206, 202/8
Simplex 103, 106, 103/2
Swadeshi 256, 258, 257, 255, 250
Bundi 39/12, 39/8, 39/12, 39/6, 39/2
Indian Cement 422, 417, 421, 415, 411/4
Tata Steel Ord. 147/8, 146/12, 149, 148/8, 147/4, 146, 145/8
Tata Steel Dfd. 665, 656, 668, 661, 667, 660, 658, 647, 636/4
Bombay Steam 313
Bombay Burma 422(430, 427, 425, 423
Tata Hydro 180, 177/8
Andhra 1769, 1762, 1782, 1777, 1765, 1755
Tata Power 1670, 1635, 1660, 1645, 1625 1632, 1615, 1617, 1612, 1600, 1607, 1597, 1605, 1595

1000	Hindustan	1,885	0
100	Indore	106	14
50	Kastoorchand	0	8
100	Khatau	85	0
100	Kohinoor	230	0
250	Laxmi	780	0
100	Madhavji	12	8
250	Madras United	65	0
1000	Morarji	1400	0
250	Model	72	8
50	Mysore	108	12
200	New Great	202	8
100	Oosmanshahi	70	0
100	Phoenix	332	8
25	Sassoon Silk	40	0
1000	Sholapur	2750	0
100	Simplex	103	12
100	Swadeshi	250	0
100	Swan	82	8
25	Tata	20	8
500	Vishnu	1500	0
1000	Western	982	8

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	105	8
25-50	Central Bank	42	0
500	Imperial Bank	1607	8
125-500	Imp. Cont.	402	8
50-100	India	123	8
5	Union	5	14

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	39	2
70	Gwalior	131	4
160	Indian	411	4
40	Katni Def.	1385	0
100	Katni Ord	380	0
75	Okha	212	8
10	Punjab	26	2
100	Shahabad	379	6
70	United	81	0

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	13	10
15-75	New India	48	8
200	Oriental	4700	0
10-100	Vulcan	8	2

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	170	0
1000	Andhra Valley	1755	0
10	Ajmer	10	8
50	Bombay Tram	168	8
100	Bom Suburban	177	8
10	Broach	13	8
100	Karachi	230	0
100	Poona	225	0
100	Surat	197	8
100	Tata Hydro	177	8
1000	Tata Power	1595	0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm Prantij	366	4
100	Amr Patty	122	8
100	C. Province	89	4
100	Dhond Baramati	92	0
100	Gujrat	71	0
100	Mandra Bhon	94	0
100	Pachora Jamner	91	8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	95	0
500	Tapty Valley	780	0

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	34	4
30	Tata Steel Defd.	636	4
75	Tata Steel Old.	145	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	213	12
50	Belapur Sugar	285	0
250	Bombay Steam	310	0
125	Bombay Burma	422	8
15	Bombay Burma Contry	132	8
8sh.	British B. Petrol	4-0-6	
50	Bombay Telephone	117	4
100	Ind. Bleaching	167	8
100	Ind Radio Def.	560	0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	515	0
1000	Port Canning	617	8
15	Scindia	12	9
30	Tata Construction	85	0
25	Tata Oil	21	0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1367	8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	284	4
7	p.c Bombay Tram.	83	0
5	p.c. Central India	527	8
7	p.c Katni 1st	133	12
7	p.c Katni 2nd	151	4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	15	0
7	p. c. Tata Hydro	140	0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1410	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	181	4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	171	0
5½	p.c Tata Mill	16	0
7	p.c Vishnu	660	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 97/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/5
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 109/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 109/11
5 per cent 1949/55 Sett 116/14
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/13

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109/8
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 119
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 110/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 102

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 101
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102
4 per cent 1943 106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117
5 per cent 1939/44 107/12
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 per cent 1935 100/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/14

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126
6 per cent K P T 1956 126
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 107

Note:—3 1,2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 97/5/6 and declined to Rs. 97/5 to improve to Rs. 97/8/6. The tone was steady.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 14th Feb.	14,333
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	1,020,119
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,008,202
Increase	11,917

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 136 at Cross Rate 4.87 1/2.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 249—Liverpool May 1935 6.82 Rs. 48 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 249—New York May 12.49 Rs. 36 at Cross Rate 4.87 1/2.

U. S. MILL CONSUMPTION

U. S. A. Mill consumption of cotton during January amounted 547,000 bales against 414,000 bales in December last and 508,000 bales in January last year.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London Feb 15.

T. London on —

Berlin	21.14-1/2
Amsterdam	7.21-1/
Brussels	20.89
Madrid	35.18
Milan	57.40
Berne	15.06 3/4
Paris	73.96
Prague	116.62

T. London on New York

Closing rate 4.87-1/2

HYDERABAD'S WAR ON BACHELORS

Mr. Harilal Khakhar, a Bombay Congressman, who suffered fifteen months' imprisonment in the last C. D. Movement and did splendid work during the Bombay Sessions of the Indian National Congress, sailed for Europe recently for the Bar. Mr. Khakhar had stood as a candidate for the Municipal Elections but withdrew owing to his departure for Europe.

HEAVY AGENDA IN COUNCIL OF STATE

Many Non-Official Bills Come Up For Discussion

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

The elders met to-day with a heavy agenda of non-official resolutions and Bills.

Mr. Jagadish Banerjee and Mr. Khaparde separately tabled resolutions urging appointment of a Mixed Committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the working of the Government of India Presses and State Railway Presses.

Mr. Hossain Imam intends to move a resolution recommending imposition of import duty of Rs. 1-1/2 per maund on rice and Re. 1 per maund on paddy imported to India.

Exemption of sugar factories established on co-operative lines from excise is the recommendation contained in the resolution standing in the name of Mr. Mehrotra.

Mr. Narayanswami Chetty wants to introduce a Bill to provide for a better administrations and governance of the Hindu temples in the Madras City and endowments attached thereto.—United Press.

SEQUEL TO POLICE FIRING IN SURI

SURI, (Birbhum), Feb. 13.

As a sequel to the police firing on August 5 last, which accidentally resulted in the death of a man named Brajagopal Goswami the Government have sanctioned the following to be paid to the members of the bereaved family.

Rs. 1,000 for the liquidation of debts and performance of the sradh ceremony of Goswami; Rs. 250 to each of his two daughters at the time of their marriage; Rs. 15 per month to the widow till her death or re-marriage; Rs. 10 per month to the son up to the age of 16 years and Rs. 7-8 per month to each of the daughters till their marriage.

Sripati Pal, who was wounded will receive a sum of Rs. 100.

Communal Pact Within Sight?

Delhi Peace Talks Take Concrete Shape

NEW DELHI, February 16.

It appears that the communal peace talks have taken a concrete shape and the basis on which negotiations are being carried on has undergone a change.

It is reported that the acceptance of the Communal Award by the Assembly and the Council of State will be fully reflected in the communal settlement which seems to be within sight. Joint Electorates with reservations of seats as distributed under the Communal Award, is believed to be the latest proposal on which negotiations are proceeding.

The Congress Secretariat is busy scanning the population figures of the different provinces, specially Bengal and the Punjab, with a view to find out if slight modifications, here and there, are possible, particularly in the Poona Pact over which Bengal feels aggrieved.

Probably as a result of the telegram received by Babu Rajendra Prasad from Sjt. Ramananda Chatterjee, Sjt. Hiren Dutt and Sjt. J. N. Basu regarding to Bengal Hindus, Babu Rajendra Prasad had prolonged conversations with Bengal members of the Assembly who are believed to have pressed forward the Hindu point of view.

Sardar Sant Singh and Sardar Mangal Singh, Members from the Punjab, also had and are constantly having conversations with the Congress President.

This provisional agreement will be sought to be ratified at to-day's meeting of the Council of the Muslim League.—United Press.

SARDAR SUMMONED TO DELHI

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

While the arrangements for the anti-Communal Award Conference, to be held in Delhi on the 23 Feb. with Mr. Chintamani as President, are in progress, negotiations towards a settlement of the communal question amongst prominent leaders continue unabated.

A telephone message from Benares states that Pandit Malaviya will be arriving here on the 19th to participate in these informal discussions.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who has been in Ahmedabad, is being wired to return to Delhi on the 19th. Political circles are of the opinion that the attitude of Mr. Jinnah, with whom Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, has been holding a consultation, is helpful.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, is leaving to-night for Lahore, to attend the Youth Conference. He will probably take advantage of his visit to discuss with the Leaders of the Communal Parties there, the various aspects of the problem affecting the Punjab.—A. P.

Nariman Challenges Police Chief's Right

"Bound To Produce Documents When Asked To Do So"

The right of the Police Commissioner to withold production of certain documents in his possession before the Court, was challenged by Mr. K. F. Nariman, when the case in which he is charged under the Motor Vehicles Act with having used his car on the evening of December 3 last at the Lamington Road without the license being renewed, came up for hearing before Messrs P. P. Kapadia and Griffiths at the Girgaum Court yesterday.

The question came up as the Commissioner of Police did not produce the documents asked by the Court.

Mr. Nariman contended that the Police Commissioner was bound to produce the documents before the Court when the Court had ordered him to do so. And it was for the Court to decide, after going through them, whether the documents should be tendered as exhibits or not. He held that there was no justification whatever for the Police Commissioner for refusing the production of the documents in contravention of the Court's order. And, if he wanted to claim the privilege under section 123-4 of the Evidence Act, Mr. Nariman said, it was up to the Police Commissioner to appear before the Court and argue his claim. Section 123-4 of the Evidence Act held good only in the case of "unpublished official records", and it was for the Court to decide, and not the Police Commissioner, whether the required documents came under "unpublished official records" or not.

The Court reserved its ruling till next Saturday.

The prosecution examined only one witness in connection with their case. And Mr. Nariman was asked to make his statement.

Nariman's Statement

In the course of his statement Mr. Nariman said, that he deliberately did not get the registration renewed as he considered the enhanced registration fee, levied since March 1930, as a tax levied for purposes of general provincial revenue and as such it was "ultra-vires" and illegal. He challenged the right of the Executive Government to levy, by means of a mere notification and without Legislative sanction, a heavy motor-tax of nine lakhs of rupees a year and submitted that this procedure was a serious encroachment upon the fundamental constitutional rights of the partially elective Legislature.

Neither under the original constitution, nor under the Indian Legislatures the local Executive had any such powers to impose general tax by executive Act merely by wrongly describing it as fees.

Power Under Section 11.

Section 11 of the Indian Motor's Vehicle Act gave the Local Executive Government powers to impose small registration and license fees only for the purpose of raising the small amount required for defraying the expenses of the Police Motor Vehicles Department and such other charges necessary and incidental thereto.

On these and other grounds, Mr. Nariman submitted that there was sufficient material for the Court to hold that the said Government Notification was "ultra-vires" and the demand for enhanced registration based on that notification as "illegal".

Mr. Edwin Seehay, Superintendent of Police in the Motor Vehicles Department was then examined as a defence witness.

Mr. Seehey, when examined by Mr. Nariman, refused to divulge figures relating to the expenses of the Motor Vehicles Department and said that he took protection under the Evidence Act.

The examination of this witness had not concluded when the Court adjourned till next Saturday.

Madras, February 15:—Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras, has contributed Rs. 1,000 to Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Fund and Lady Marjorie Erskine Rs. 500.

MARRY FOR INCREMENT

KARACHI, Feb. 14.

A crusade against bachelors aged above 25 has been launched by the Hyderabadi Amil Panchayat which has passed a resolution urging all offices in Hyderabad not to give any increment to bachelors in service drawing Rs. 50 and over twenty-five years of age.

It is stated that this move is directed to alleviate distress caused in families with a large number of grown up unmarried girls.—A.P.

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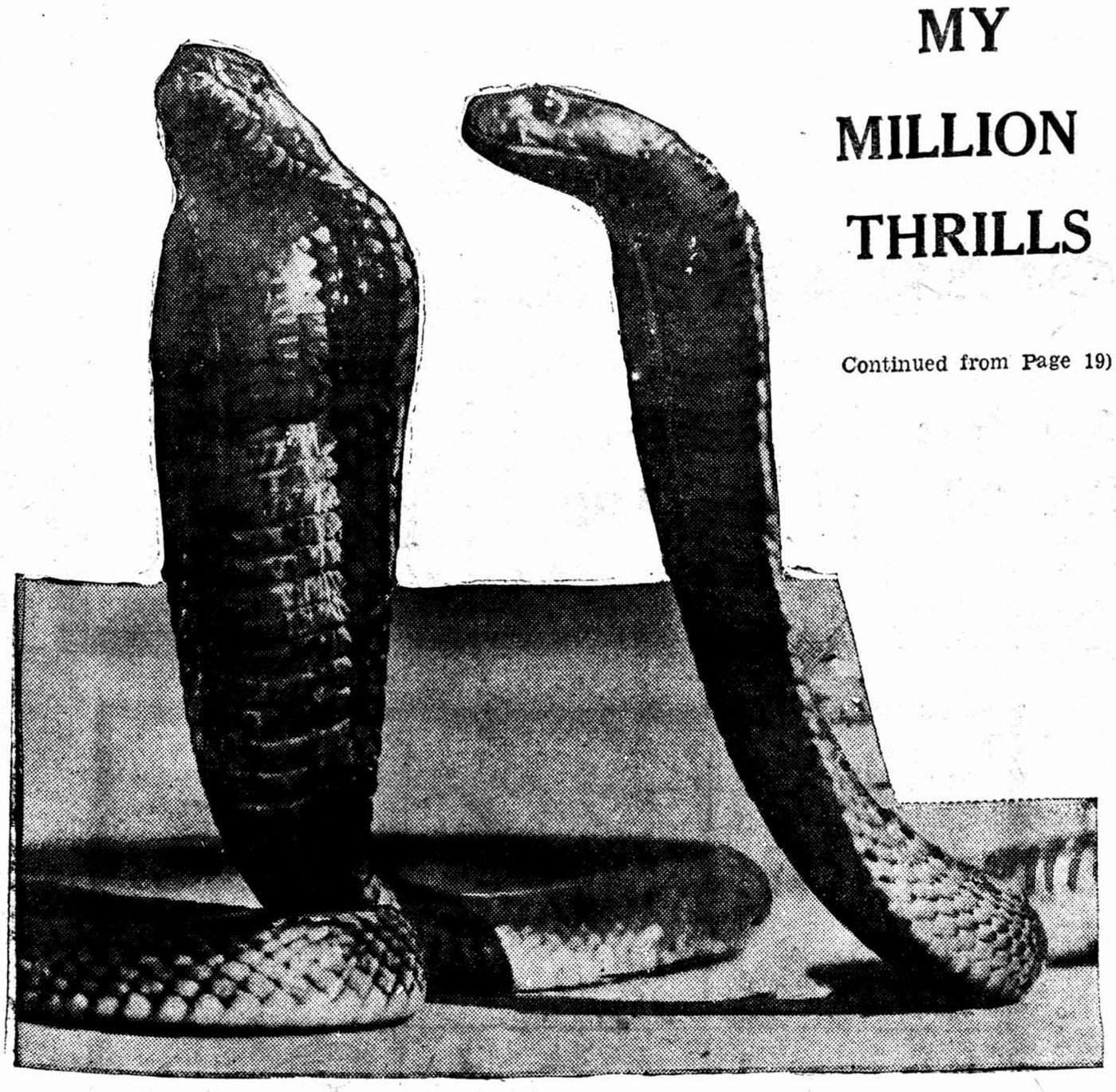
MY MILLION THRILLS

(Continued from Page 19)



Heads poised for lightning-like Action, these Cape Cobras get ready for the approach of the enemy. They usually travel in Pairs and are typical of some of the deadly reptiles that broke loose during a storm at sea, as described by Major Reed in this chapter.

as they are liable to turn upon their keepers. The Bengal tiger and lion, raised in captivity, are always more trustworthy than the jaguar and leopard.

My War On Jaguars

My first experiences with the jaguar took place in Honduras, Central America, where I had to wage a real war on these beasts. They were constantly marauding my hogs.

It was at El Remolino, on the Eastern bank of the Chemelicon River, that I had built my hog pens. In order to secure my breeding stock I had to make a trip, on mule back. 175 miles over narrow mountain trails to Salvador and drive back one hundred head.

Did you ever try to drive pigs in hot weather? With both sides of the trail covered with tropical jungle *inviting all your herd to* seek cool, restful seclusion? Well, better not try it! I won't again!

There was a nice. smooth, sloping bank near the hog pens. This my newly-arrived pigs selected for their daily drink in the muddy waters of the Chemelicon. But gradually the pigs grew fewer and fewer. Although I killed three jaguars, there were still fresh jaguar tracks in the muddy bank at the watering point where I sat down to maintain my vigil.

On the second day of my private war against the killers I guess I dozed a bit in the quiet, warm late-afternoon. When I opened my eyes I saw a beautifully spotted jaguar placidly lapping up the cool water. With a crack of my rifle he dropped into the water and I had to leap quickly to grab its tail to keep the current from carrying it down stream.

But this did not end the marauding. I tried using native dogs to hunt down the beasts. This proved fruitless, so I enlisted the aid of a big black Jamaican, known as Old Dod. who was afraid of neither man, devil nor beast.

He would dash into the jungle ahead of me and bellow and roar as no hound dog ever bellowed. At the same time his right arm deftly wielded his machete. cutting his yay into the thicket where we had located a jaguar. Dod's bellow seemed to have a peculiar effect on the cats. Whenever one heard Dod it would break cover. giving me a chance to sight the beast and fire upon it.

It was this system we used in wiping out the jaguars that bothered my pigs. We had entered the jungle, where the gloom is one of perpetual twilight. Ahead of me was Dod, bellowing. Sudden a pair of yellow lamps flamed before me.

Never before, never since, have I seen eyes like those: sinister, cruel, tinged with green. They stopped the breath, chilled the blood. Fangs bared, the animal roared and leaped for me through the brake—and I let go! I thanked, in that crisis, the old American frontier common sense which led me to practise snapshooting constantly. Biting and spitting, he fell dead at my feet.

Fighting The Leopards

It was in later years that I shot leopards in Asia, hunting both the snow leopard of the northern regions and the spotted and black leopards of the Malaysian jungles. While I was down on the coast of Eastern Asia, I heard one day a tragic tale wherein the leopard was the cause of great sorrow and heartbreak.

The chief leopard hunter of a tribe had decided to track down the leopard. As he set forth he left alone his two small children, a seven-year-old boy and a five-year-old girl. He found that the leopard tracks made a wide circle around his own home. When he completed the circle and arrived home he found the beast had been there, and killed his children and carried off the body of the boy.

In Northern India there is a record of one leopard's becoming a confirmed man-eater. Before it had been destroyed, this creature established the record of killing more than forty human beings.

I shall never forget the vivid description that my old friend, Carl Akeley, gave me of a personal combat he had in British East Africa with a wounded leopard. The animal sprang upon him from a cut bank. He was unarmed. Deliberately, Akeley kept his left arm in the leopard's mouth while the cruel teeth chewed the flesh. He did this so that he could use his right and to choke the leopard's throat.

In the face of the intense pain he coolly kept his head and gradually worked himself on top of the leopard and bore with his right knee against the animal's ribs. Of course it seemed to take ages, but he said that when he felt one rib give way and "pop", and then another do the same, it gave him renewed courage. He continued his death grip on the animal's throat until gradually he felt the beast begin to relax and the fight was won.

Narrow Escapes

A narrow escape from death at the claws and jaws of a leopard was experienced by Unga, champion spearsman of all the Mois. In the jungles one day he found that his water container was empty. He went to a little spring which was under a high rocky ledge. He bent over the

(Continued on Page 26)

TO THE VICTOR

Major Reed and his Guide standing beside a wild bullock, a type of Ox, the explorer killed in Asia. Note the powerful horns.

Objects & Parts Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200

In this competition which is indeed very simple but at the same time interesting you are asked to find out the parts belonging to the corresponding objects in the two sets of pictures. Pictures on the left are marked A, B, C and those on the right are numbered 1, 2 and 3.

Each picture on the opposite page is an exact part of an object shown in each picture on this page. For instance illustration No. 14 on the opposite page is part of a walking stick which is shown in "B" on this page. You have, therefore, to enter No. 14 against "B" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for other numbers and send in your entries observing the following rules :—

Remember to send your entries before 27th February 1935.

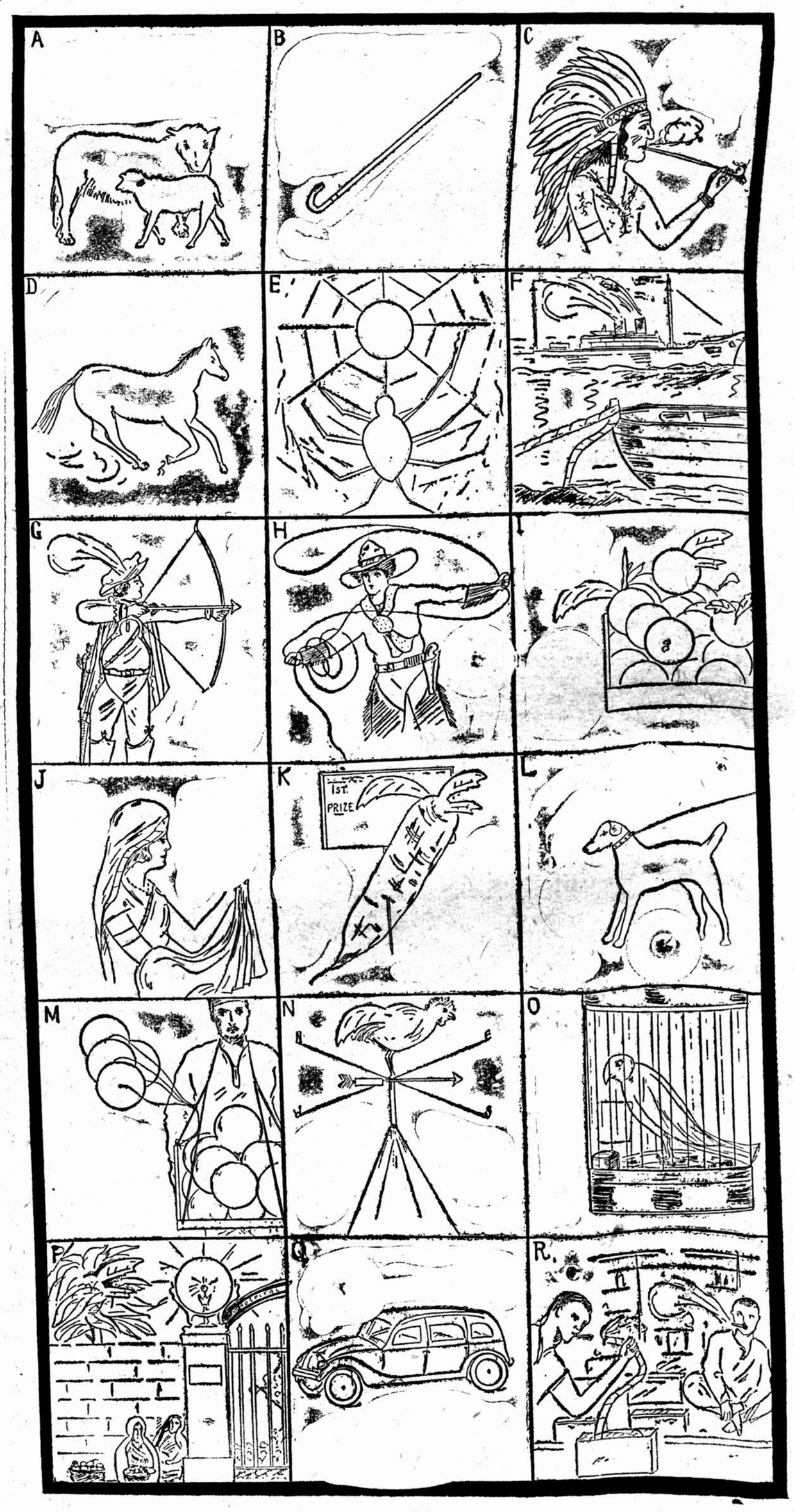
1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under :—

A. HAND DELIVERY–Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST & MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address : Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706 (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In



OBJECTS & PARTS
COMPETITION
(CONTINUED)

case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

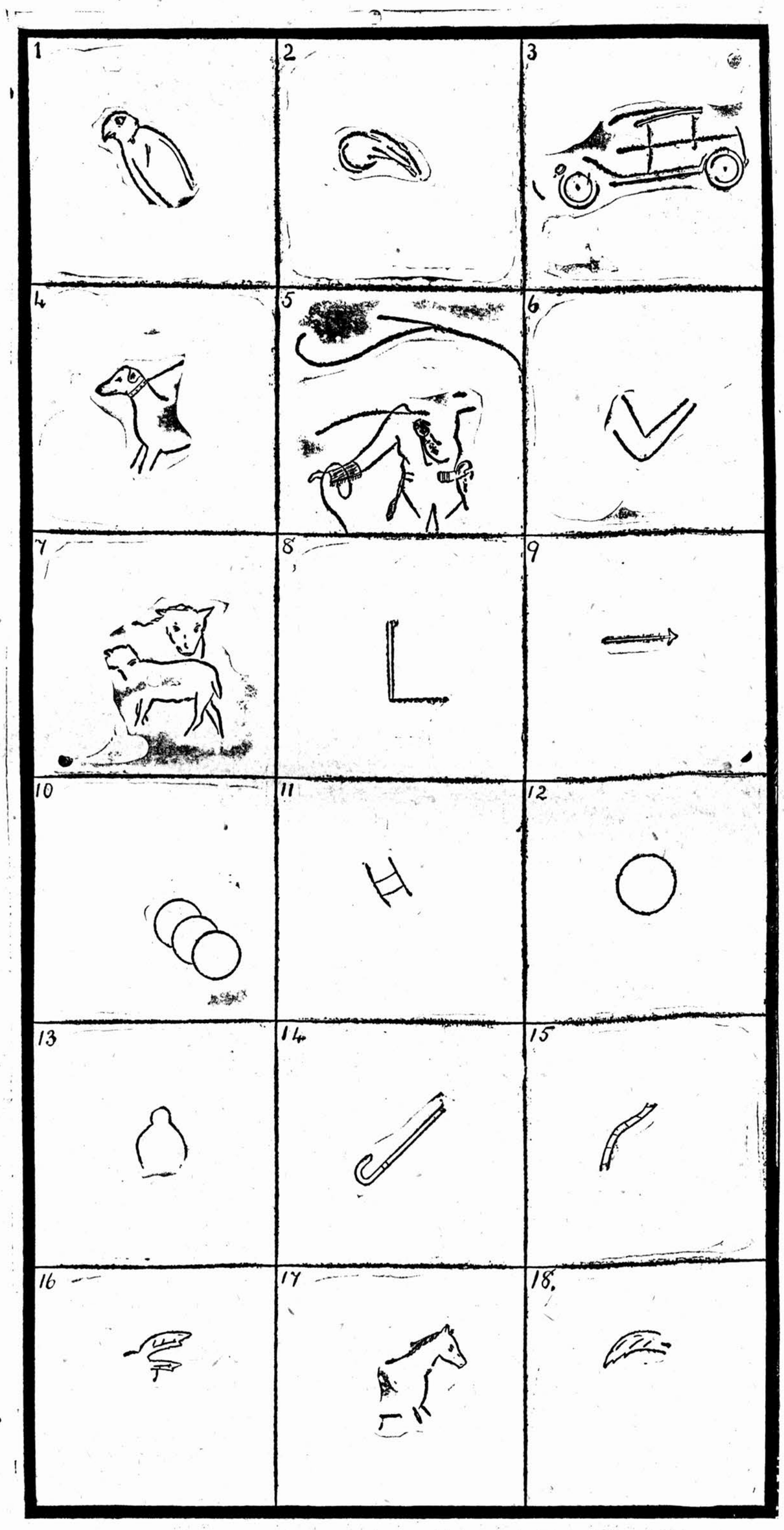
4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 27th February, 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle , Sunday Edition ; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 10th March, 1935.



ENTRY COUPON.

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Closing Date 27th February 1935

HOW THE SWEDES KEEP FIT

Entire Nation is Organised For Sport.

"In Sweden everything is organised and sport is no exception. This does not imply regimentation but merely unity. The whole country is organised for sport, being divided into twenty-one sports districts, each with its committee of management working under the National Federation, with a Central Parliament."

ONE of the first things that strikes the observant visitor to Sweden is the high standard of physical fitness of her people, writes Mr. George Godwin in "New Health."

The wide and leafy streets of such cities as Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmo and Lund reveal the average Swedish man as a tall, athletic type who moves with the limb-loose freedom of the man in hard training. The honey-blonde women are lithe, deep-bosomed, with the graceful carriage that is generally associated with certain of the African races.

What is the explanation of this high standard of physical fitness ?

Sweden is a long country whose northern end is thrust far beyond the Arctic Circle. It is a land of long and hard winters, of a sweet short summer that sometimes melts into a soft Indian summer period before the coming of the icy breath from the Pole.

In such a country the geographic factor is one that may well make for impaired health. For example, in northern Sweden the sun vanishes for long periods leaving the inhabitants in a soft twilight, a light from which the life-giving ultra-violet rays are absent.

The result was an alarming increase of consumption. And, to make matters worse, the people of the remoter districts took to distilling and excessive drinking of raw spirits completed the work begun by phthisis.

To-day all that is changed. And it has changed because the Swede has become enamoured of the idea of physical fitness; has learned the way to abundant health and has followed it.

COUNTRY-WIDE ORGANISATION.

In Sweden everything is organised, and sport is no exception. This does not imply regimentation, but merely unity.

For example, the whole country is organised for sport, being divided into twenty-one sports districts, each with its committee of management working under the National Federation, with a central Sports Parliament.

This body controls football, hand-ball, basket-ball, swimming, life-saving, ski-ing and gymnastics throughout the kingdom.

Take football as an index of the popularity of sport. I was informed by an official that there are 200,000 active club members playing regularly —and this in a country of a bare six million inhabitants.

The movement towards health in Sweden is, actually, nothing new. That the striking results are comparatively recent is due to the fact that time was essential for the undoing of the mischief of the bad old days.

The foundations of Sweden's national health were laid more than a century ago by Ling, the inventor of the world-famous system of gymnastics named after him.

Ling was an innovator, for he was the first to point out that physical training must have two ends in view—the production of a sound body and, with it, of an alert and active mind.

The Ling system is still in use and it is compulsory in all schools. Thus the Swedish child begins early to lay the foundations of a sound physique.

In addition to this training, the Swedes took a leaf from our own Public Schools and made half-holidays for games and excursions compulsory.

During a journey that took me 3,000 miles through Sweden and Swedish Lapland, I saw how the vogue of fitness has spread from south to north.

I recall a hot Arctic summer day in July when, resting on a steep mountain path where flowers and butterflies abounded, I saw ascending the rough path at a four mile an hour clip, a typical specimen of young Sweden.

He wore white shorts and carried upon his bare back a ponderous pack. Beneath a mop of honey-coloured hair his blue eyes twinkled out of a face baked to a mahogany hue by the summer Arctic sun.

Yes, he said, he was hiking, had covered some three hundred miles and reckoned to do another three.

That was at Abisko, whose scenery is reminiscent of the Swiss Alps. Further north, where the landscape changes with dramatic suddenness as one climbs towards the spine of the peninsula, at Riksgransen, I came on a large hostel with wide and welcoming bunks.

Riksgransen is Sweden's famous winter-sports resort. There, even in June, you may run over the snow fields on ski, while a month later you may bathe in the mountain lakes.

Here I found parties of Swedes on hiking holiday, rough-booted, bronzed and fit.

"Once this place was closed in summer," I was told, "now we have to open because so many holidaymakers come north to hike over the country of the Lapps."

SUN-BATHING.

Another scene comes vividly to mind: Stockholm burning under the golden eye of a July sun, its wide streets torrid.

I complain. "You should take a sun bath," suggests a Swedish friend.

The Sol Bad is revealed as a tall building in the centre of the city. It is much more than a sun bathing establishment, however. The Swede has made an art of bathing, just as the Roman did. And this large building I found to offer every imaginable kind of bath and the services of masseuses thrown in.

On the flat roof, high above the city, some fifty Stockholm business men lay naked under the rays of the sun. I joined them. And, presently, knew the physical thrill of cold water and rough towels.

These are but random examples of how the Swede pursues physical fitness. One might give many more.

For instance, the ways of living of the average town worker. His day's work done, the Swedish worker does not return disconsolately to a mean street. He is the proud owner of a summer home, and to it he goes awheel.

Stockholm and Gothenburg and, I believe, other municipalities, have set aside some of the loveliest property on the skirts of the cities for these workers' homes. The land is leased at a nominal rental and cash is advanced on low-interest, long-term loans for building.

These are no shack towns, but colonies of brightly-painted little houses set against the green of spruce and pine.

Elsewhere I saw under what conditions these same people work. I saw factories where every worker first bathes in a white-tiled bathing house, locks away his street clothes in a steel locker and goes to his machine in clean overalls.

I saw factories where vast expanses of glass gave the workers wide views over blue waterways, green-islanded and white-flecked with scudding yachts.

EVERY SWEDE A YACHTSMAN.

As one would expect of a northern race, every Swede is a yachtsman. Yachting is no rich man's sport in Sweden for in Stockholm alone one may see hundreds of amall white craft, each one owned by a working man.

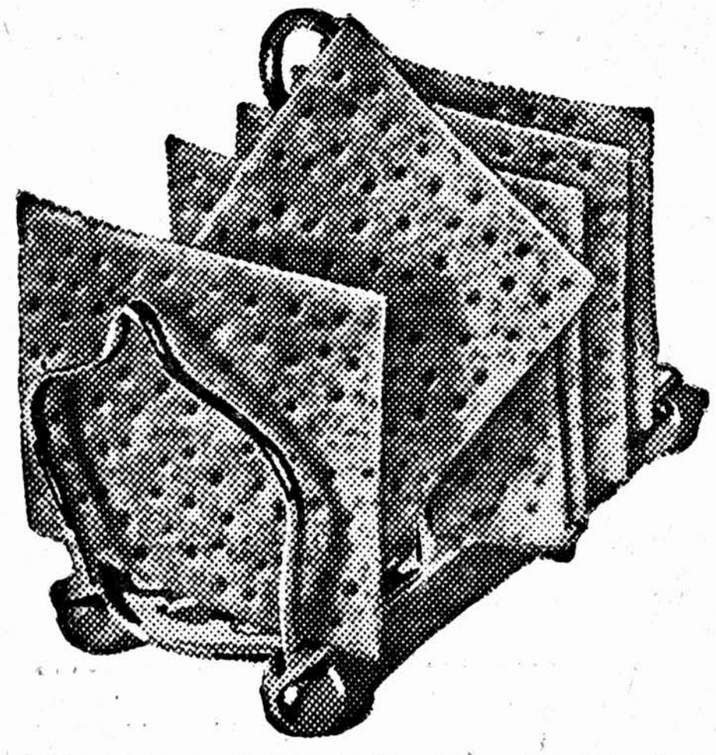
One evening, when I had been a dinner guest in a party that included the aged King Gustav, I commented upon the fact that the King was a very old man to play such vigorous tennis.

"You think that remarkable ?" asked my host, "but we take it for granted, for with us many old men continue active. I have seen seventy years on ski. We are an outdoor people."

And once I asked a flaxen schoolboy his greatest ambition. And he answered me (in English): "To get my medal."

By which he meant the all-round proficiency medal awarded by the National Federation — the Swedish schoolboy's "Blue."

Thus, from early childhood to old age, the modern Swede pursues vigorous health, capturing every minute of his precious summer, and turning his long winter days into days of joyous sport.



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A Page About Women

"HAVE MORE CHILDREN"

They Are Aid To Happiness, Says Italy's Champion Mother

To the question, how to be happy though the mother of 12 very hungry children, Signora Teresa Raschi Loffredi, hailed by Il Duce as one of Italy's "champion mothers" replies. Have more children."

"My children are my greatest and almost my only joy," she said in an interview in the one room where the 14 Loffredis—six boys, six girls, the mother and the unemployed father—make their home.

"Having more, and my husband's finding a job, are the things I want more than anything else. Only with no work it is so difficult to feed them".

As champion "madre prolifica" of the province of Rome, Signora Loffredi was received, together with champion prolific mothers from the city of Rome and from each of the other 93 provinces in Italy, by Premier Mussolini, whose campaign for bigger and still bigger families all of them staunchly support.

At the reception, which took place in the Venezia Palace, each of the champion mothers was given 4,000 lire (approximately dol. 342).

Neither Signora Loffredi, who is 36, nor Signora Rita Preziosi, the Rome champion who has eight children and whose husband likewise is unemployed, had to give any great amount of thought as to what to do with the money.

"It's going right into the "marmitta" (the cooking pot)", they both proclaimed happily, "we'll have something besides spaghetti and beans to eat".

YUGOSLAVIA BANS BRIDE 'SNATCHING'

Authorities Arrange For Interchange Of Girls Between Different Districts

The Yugoslav Government has outlawed bride stealing.

In an effort to halt the practice, the authorities approved plans for exchange of marriageable girls between South Serbia and Herzegovina.

A dearth of marriageable women in Southern Serbia previously had caused professional "bride snatchers," white slave traders and even parents to sell eligible girls at such high prices that the newlyweds often faced many years' economic bondage.

In Herzegovina, on the other hand, husbands are scarce, available brides too numerous. Marriageable girls often go at prices less than those for goats or cows.

The Government, therefore, worked out plans for disposing of Herzegovina's surplus single women in Southern Serbia where, owing to the excess of men, no girls over 16 goes long unwooed or unwed.

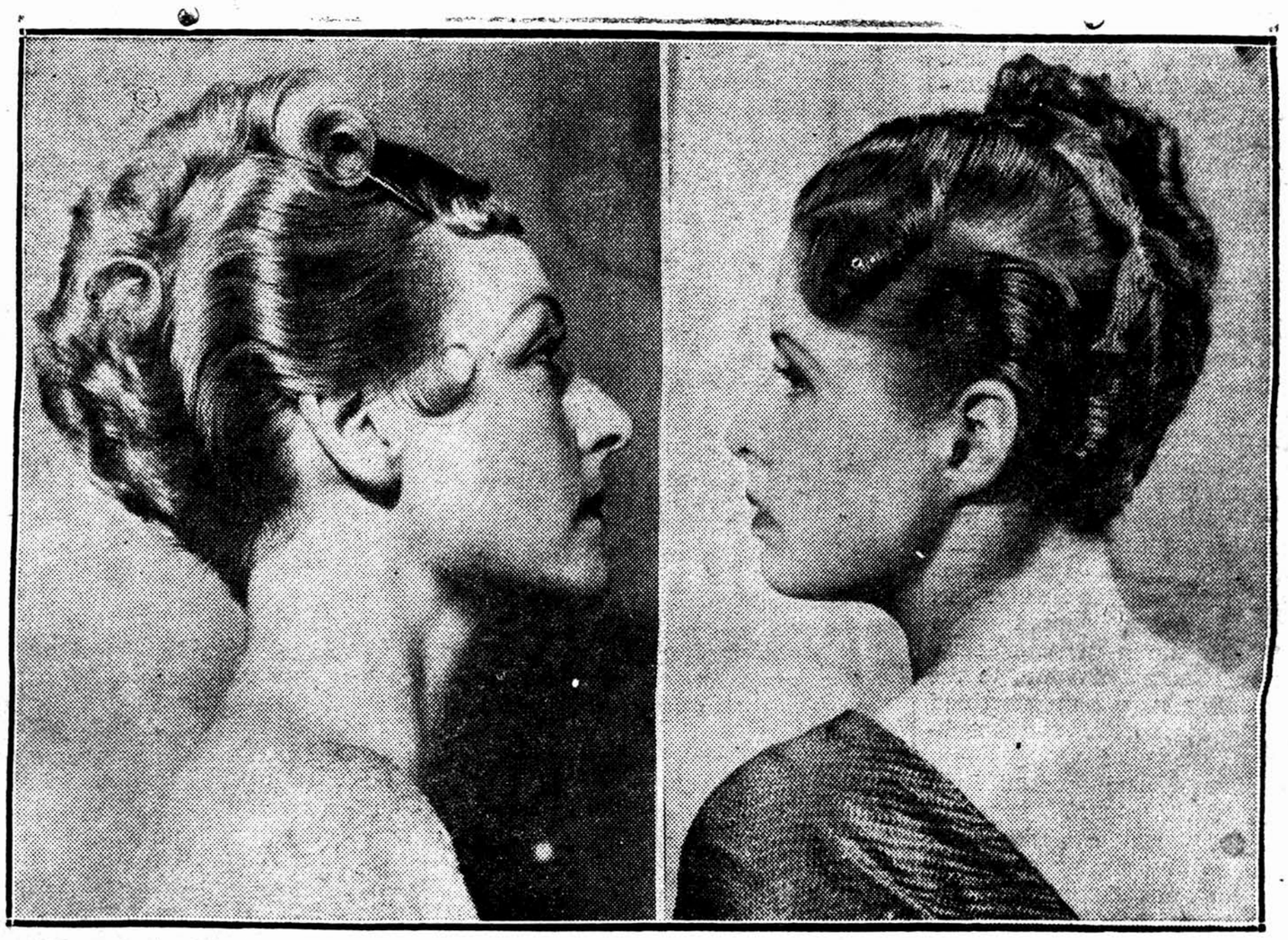
Thousands of girls, it was stated to-day, are being either sold or traded. The surplus would-be bridegrooms in South Serbia are delighted to pay 25 dollars to 50 dollars for brides from Herzegovina, instead of the normal prices in their district of 500 dollars to 2,500 dollars.

For their part, the prospective brides gladly waive dowry rights, asking only to be assured of shelter and enough food. In Herzegovina food is scarce: in South Serbia even the poorest never go hungry.

No questions usually are asked about the past of the brides, it is said, the bridegrooms demanding only that they be healthy, affectionate and willing to work on the land.

A sidelight on the economic considerations involved in the process is the fact that the trade in brides has had the effect of "dumping" on the South Serbia market, with the result that the price of wives has fallen so rapidly that daughters, instead of representing potential wealth to their parents, often prove to be

HOW MILADY WILL WEAR HER HAIR NEXT SEASON



Two of the hairdress modes that will be popular with the fashionably coiffed woman of New York next season are demonstrated at the New York official hairdressers' show.
LEFT—The patrician coiffure which is featured by double curls from the forehead to the neckline.
RIGHT—The high empire molle coiffure, in which the curls are piled high on the head and caught together with a beautiful butterfly clip.

Face Powder And Seasons

Lillian Rosine's Hints For Smart Make-Up

(From Our Correspondent.)
TOKYO (By Mail.)

"Smart make-up should change with the seasons.

"You should not wear the same make-up throughout the entire year any more than you would the same costumes. It is just because skins and costumes change with the seasons that make-up must change also."

This is advice from no less an authority than Lillian Rosine, head of the women's make-up department for MetroGoldwin-Mayer. The most famous beauties of the screen give ear when Miss Rosine speaks.

Joan Crawford follows the "changing make-up with changing seasons" idea that Miss Rosine suggests ..... and, with variations according to one's type, the same cosmetic idea applies to all smart women.

"Miss Crawford, of course, likes to assume a deep tan for the summer, as do so many women of fashion," says Miss Rosine. "For summer, no powder at all, or if powder is used, it should be of a dark skin tone. Vivid lipstick, with the addition of much eye make-up, should be used for summer evenings. Face rouge should be omitted.

"For autumn, gradually lighten the powder as the tan lightens. Rouge may be used on the cheeks. Eyes and lips should be made up for day-time, each accentuated for the evening.

"Winter is the season of formality both in town clothes and evening apparel. Powder, blended in skin tones, is the rightest for any season. Face rouge is used, varying the shade to harmonize with costume colours. Eyeshadow for daytime repeats costume colours when possible, with the new metallic brown used with brown tones, vivid lipstick for daytime is used in a tone to complement the face rouge.

"Evening make-up for winter can be as dramatic as good taste allows. Here one's own colouring and references will determine the effect. Joan Crawford keeps her tan and accentuated the eye and lip make-up.

"Myrna Loy likes the new lighter evening make-up with satin smooth foundation, and often uses blue eye-shadow with vivid lipstick. Maureen O'Sullivan, with her dark hair and exquisite skin, also prefers a light evening make-up, while Madge Evans, with her blonde colouring, prefers a light blended powder with a darker eye-shadow.

"For spring, begin the gradual transition to summer tan with slightly darkened blended powder, toning into the colour your skin reflects from sunning. Face rouge is again eliminated, if you so desire, and spring pastel costumes often look best without it.

"Do not use eye make-up in the daytime and change the lipstock to a fresher, lighter, yet no brighter lipstick. For spring evening, while make-up is always heightened for the lips and eyes, it is less extreme than for formal winter make-up.

FLAT NO PLACE TO BRING UP FAMILY

Noted Architect Attacks London Tenement Schemes

An attack on the proposals to rehouse people in blocks of flats was made by Sir Raymond Unwin, prominent architect, in an address to the Women's National Liberal Federation in London. He described tenements as "stalls in wholesale stables," and said blunders enough had been made in allowing London to grow up in a consolidated mass.

"That you will have to have some flat buildings, he said, "I do not deny for a moment, but they are not proper places in which to bring up a family, nor do they lead to a happy family life. They do not lead to health among the people and they do not lead to community life, which is most important of all.

"It is all very well for people like us to live in a flat," he added. "We can get away for the week-end, and to our clubs, and to the theatres. But the people with low incomes, the 2,000,000 unemployed, and all the rest who are to be housed in these tenements, these are the very people who will suffer worst from this confined life."

It costs a good deal more to house families in one of these tenements than it did to house them in little cottage dwellings with gardens on the outskirts of London. Sir Raymond said, and he strongly advocated that some scheme of community planning be adopted.

He heard people "with the parrot" cry that we must build tenements because people wanted to live near their work. Yet at the same time he saw tube trains crowded with workers going out from their homes in London to new factories on the outskirts.

My Million Thrills

(Continued from Page 21)

cool spring. As he arose, with the filled container in one hand and the spear in the other, he noticed to his horror, directly above him, the gleaming green yellow eyes of a leopard.

As the eyes of the animal and the man met, the muscles of Unga's right arm contracted. The tip of his spear glinted as it shot forward with lightning speed. The leopard leaped at the same instant. Backward the spearsman fell as the impact of the spotted body struck. When he opened his eyes, Unga beheld a round, familiar piece of polished hardwood protruding above him. Slowly his eyes followed it down to the ground. It was his own trusty spear, sticking upward from the dead leopard's body, at his feet.

An interesting occurrence was reported to me in another Moi village. One day a woman went to the spring to fill her water jar. Unknown to her, a leopard was crouched in the high grass close to her and started crawling to the attack. She looked up, horrified, to see the big spotted cat crouched there, ready to spring.

She gave a loud scream. Instantly a black leopard appeared out of the grass just behind the spotted one and sprung at it, killing it but not disturbing the woman. It enabled her to escape with her life.

An interesting angle to this story is that a few years before, the woman's husband had brought her a black leopard cub which she took care of. When it arrived at maturity it left the house, wandering into the jugles to join its wild mates. The woman is convinced to this day that her former "pet" leopard and the black fellow that saved her life were one and the same animal.

The Snow-Leopard

In certain sections of Northern Asia is a long-haired feline termed the snow-leopard. The climatic conditions bring out the hair to extreme lengths, making truly a lovely fur. To my mind it is one of the most beautiful of all cats. In no place are these snow leopards particularly plentiful, but they are hunted and trapped by natives for their splendid pelts.

An alert eye and steady hand are needed for leopard shooting. When one is face to face with a leopard, the shooting must be done in a flash. Gun must be ready and head cool. For there is just an instant in which to work, and if you don't get your shot in first, it's just too bad.

Still, I remember one yet more exciting moment when quick and accurate shooting was imperative. It was the time I was forced to face a herd of charging wild elephants.

NEXT WEEK:

How Major Reed broke up a charge of wild elephants and his exciting ventures with the giant Seladang, so-called "Jungle War Tank".

(COPYRIGHT.)

BALLROOM DANCING MERE 'RHYTHMIC HUGGING'

Philadelphia, January 8.—Ruth Sit. Denis, pioneer of the modern dance, says present-day ballroom dancing is nothing more than "rhytmic hugging".

Said she at a lecture-recital, "Balroom dancing is hopelessly unintelligent. People don't know how to tango and they don't know how to waltz. What they are pleased to call dancing is just rhythmic hugging."

"If course" she, added, "most people don't even know how to walk."

SPOTTED MENACE

This remarkable photo gives some idea of the cruel jaws of the Jaguar, usually found in the jungles of Central and South America. Major Reed had many encounters with these animals.

Prince Holds Titles Galore

Heir To British Throne Adds Three More To His Long List

To the many honours and titles bestowed upon the Prince of Wales three more were added by the King's New Year honour list: Admiral of the Fleet. General of the Army and Chief Marshal of the Air Force. The titles and honours of the Prince fall into three divisions; titles of nobility, orders of chivalry and merit and military titles, observes the "New York Times."

Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, has since his grandfather's death enjoyed many of his present titles, among the best known perhaps being Earl of Chester and Duke of Cornwall. From the duchy of Cornwall, including estates on the mainland and in the Seilly Islands, he receives the largest share of his annual income. He frequently uses the title of Baron Renfrew, which dates back to 1484.

In the order in which they appear in the official list of the peerage, the titles of the Prince of Wales are:

Prince of Wales.
Earl of Chester.
Duke of Cornwall.
Duke of Rothesay.
Earl of Carrick.
Baron of Renfrew.
Lord of the Isles.
Great Steward of Scotland.
High Steward of Windsor.

After the name of the Prince is written: K G, P C, K T, K P, G C S I, G M M G, G C I E, G C V O, G M B E, I S O, M C, F R S. He is thus

Knight of the Garter.
Member of the Privy Council.
Knight of the Order of the Thistle.
Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.
Grand Commander Star of India.
Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.
Possessor of the Grand Cross of Victorian Order.
Grand Master of the Order of the British Empire.

Member of the Imperial Service, Order (civil service and administrative).

Holder of the Military Cross.
Fellow of the Royal Society.

The Prince is personal A. D. C to the King; Colonel of the Welsh Guards and of the Prince of Wales Volunteers; he is Colonel-in-Chief of the Twelfth Lancers, of the Middlesex Regiment, of Duke of Cornwallis Light Infantry, of the Seaforth Highlanders, of the Royal Scots Fusilliers, of the South Wales Borderers, of the Leinster Regiment, of the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry and of the Cadet Corps of the United Kingdom. He is also Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets.

QUINTS SETTLING DOWN

Forgetting Food Whims And Fancies, Doctor Says

Dr. A. R. Dafoe said on January 8th he expected the Dionne quintuplets, now seven months and 11 days old, would soon reach weight levels at which they will remain more or less stationary for a time.

"They have had their whims and fancies about nourishment," he explained, "but now they are commencing to settle down to a steady gait. All five are doing exceptionally fine and are becoming increasingly active."

Although the thermometer registered around the zero mark, the five little girls were treated to their usual outdoor nap to-day. They remained out from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Yvonne, the heaviest, and Marie, the highest, both gained weight while the other threee lost.

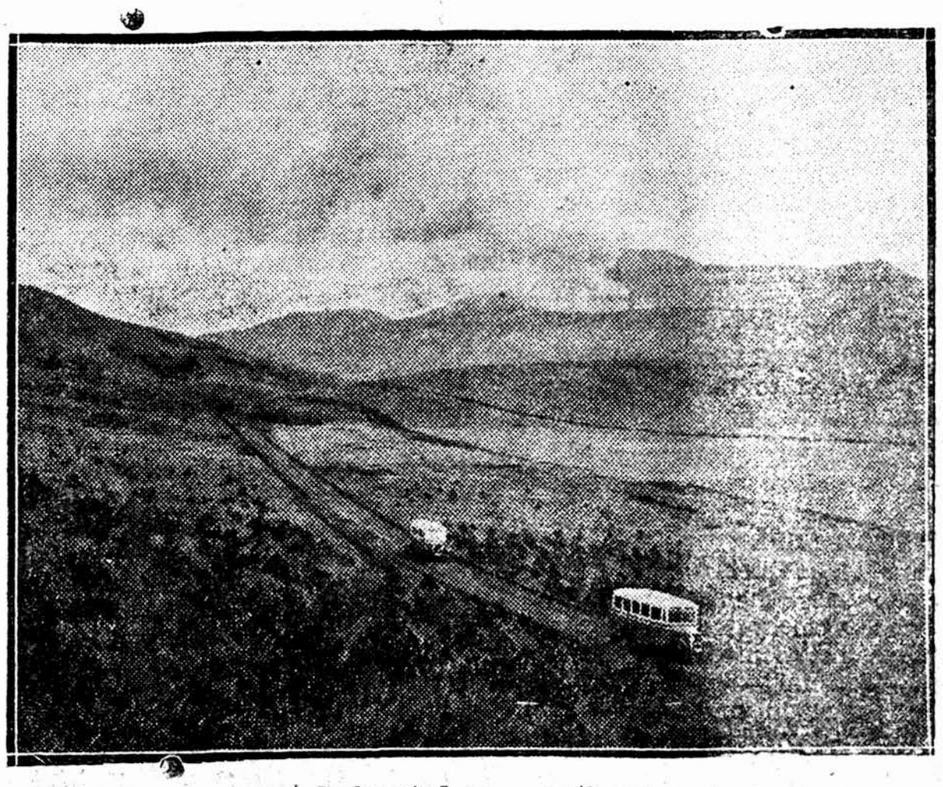
Weights to-day and changes from yesterday:

	Weight. Lbs. Oz.	Change, Oz.
Yvonne	13 6 1/4	2½ (gain)
Annette	13	¾ (loss)
Emilie	11 9	1 104 (loss)
Marie	10 15	1/2 (gain)

JAPAN CALLING:

(Continued from page 13.)

Osaka Castle, one of the best remaining examples of the feudal castles of Japan. The donjon was reconstructed in 1931.



Mt. Aso, recently designated as a national park, is an active volcano with the largest crater in the world, 71 miles in circumference. The crater is easily reached by motor-car, running over fine drive-ways.

all parts of India. The Indian women's Club in Kobe is the best club Indian women can boast of in any foreign country and even in India. The women here have proved at all occasions that they do not lag behind men in any activity. As an Indian I am proud of my sisters at Kobe. Mrs. Ali is also the secretary of the Indian National Congress Committee of Japan, which keeps our flag flying in the Far East.

While in Osaka you must meet Mr. D. N. Kapoor, in whom you will find a jolly companion, an obliging guide and a generous host. And while in Tokyo do not miss an opportunity to pay a visit to Mr. Rash Behari Bose, known as India's unofficial representative in Japan. You may not necessarily agree with his politics, but you will love to see him and hear his impressions of 20 years' stay in Japan. While I was a student I used to talk of Indian exiles and one day a school master angrily told me "You will be hanged like Rash Behari Bose." Little did he know of politics and the whereabouts of Mr. Bose, and nor did I ever dream to meet almost all famous Indian exiles in Europe, America and Japan. Mr. Bose is doing a great service to India by his busy programme of lectures and a series of publications on India. He is different from the patent politicians of India in one respect that he is very humble, sweet and polite. He is running the Asia lodge where students and visitors from India are always welcome. The total monthly expenses for board and lodging amount to only Rs. 20. The building is very decent and comfortable (in Japanese style.

For a dish of Indian curry rice, you must visit the famous Nakamura restaurant at the termini of Shinjuku Tramway Station. Mr. Poe is the proprietor of this four storied restaurant.

At Yokohama one must visit the Indian Club, which has its own building, Mr. Mestani, the President of the Club is a very hospitable gentleman. All Indian provisions are available at Kobe, except good Okra, which one can bring with himself.

The Tourist Bureau, which has its offices all over Japan, will take care of you, the moment you land at Nagasaki.

To enjoy a visit to Japan in April means a visit to the Paradise.

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WORLD'S NEWS IN BRIEF

BIGGER SOVIET CITIES

The population of Moscow has increased by over 1,000,000 since 1931 and that of Leningrad by over 2,000,000 in the last two years. There are now over 3,600,000 inhabitants of Moscow.

* * * *

NOTED GODFATHERS

A Cologne workman and his wife have just welcomed their tenth child. General Goering has promised to be godfather. Hindengurg was godfather of the eighth child and Hitler is godfather of the ninth.

* * * *

"MORE MISERY NOW."

Widow Desmulliez, of Wattrelos (France), near the Belgian frontier, who celebrated her 105th birthday, last month, told the Paris "Journal"—"People were much happier in my youth than they are to-day. There's so much misery now".

* * * *

FORTIFYING NAVAL BASE

It is understood that Mount Faber one of the highest points of Singapore Island and which dominate the western approaches to the harbour, is to be closed to the public during the erection of military defence works. A costly naval base has been constructed by Britain at Singapore in the last few years.

* * * *

WEST AFRICA MOVE

The Prime Minister, Gen, Hertzog, received a deputation from the Mandated S. W. Africa who want to enter the Union as a fifth province, in accordance with a recent two-thirds vote in the S. West Assembly. The former German colony has been administered by the Union of South Africa since 1920.

* * * *

1,400 MILES THROUGH JUNGLE

Brig-Gen. G. Browne, one of the two commissioners appointed for the purpose by the League of Nations, has just completed a 1,400 miles journey through the jungle in pursuit of his inquiry into the suitability of the Rupununni district of British Guiana for settling some 10,000 to 20,000 Assyrian refugees from Iraq.

* * * *

BRITISH TITLES UNWELCOME

A resolution urging the Prime Minister "to refrain from recommending" the conferring of titles by the King of England on Canadian subjects, has been placed on the Parliamentary Order Paper by Mr. Mackenvie King, Leader of the opposition.

* * * *

CENTRAL BANK PLAN

The provisions of the Argentine Bill for setting up a central bank, include: a capital of 2,000,000 pounds half of which will belong to the Government but will not carry voting rights; the remainder proportionately and compulsorily subscribed by the various private banks; the maximum dividend on the shares will be six per cent.; the bank to be prohibited from lending to the Government on current account advances exceeding 10 per cent. of the average budgetary receipts.

* * * *

FLYING SEVEN MILES HIGH

A new Dutch altitude record for aeroplanes—just under 7 miles—was set up by Flying Officer Van Hoogland, piloting a Fokker military 'plane of the standard type.

The flight was carried out over the Soesterberg Aerodrome, the exact height reached being 11,500 metres (36,800 feet). The world altitude record for aeroplanes is 14,433 metres (nearly 9 miles), set up by Commendatore Donati (Italy) in April last.

* * * *

RAID AT CENTENARIAN

Two armed and masked men called at the house of Mrs. E. Campbell (105) who lives with her daughter, Miss E. Campbell (73). Tyrone, and flashed a lamp in Miss Campbell's face, demanding money or they would blow her brains out.

Miss Campbell refused to give them any money and told them if they entered the house they would not get out alive. She stepped back, threw the door open and asked them in, but they refused the invitation.

* * * *

BYRD READY FOR RETURN

After a year spent in the icy wastes of the Antarctic, Rear-Admiral Richard Byrd's Expedition has begun to break camp in readiness for an early departure for the U.S.A. During his stay in the Antarctic, the Admiral has added 200,000 square miles to the U.S. possessions at the bottom of the world The two supply ships, Bear of Oakland and Jacob Ruppert, are nearing the Bay of Whales, on the shore of which the Expedition's base camp is pitched at Little America. Rear-Admiral Byrd's Expedition started from Boston on September 25, 1933, and reached Little America in January last year.

* * * *

£10,000 FOR A YEAR'S KEEP

Surrogate Judge James A. Foley in New York has signed an order permitting the expenditure of 48,000 dols. (10,000 pounds) for the care, maintenance and education of 10-year-old Gloria Vanderbilt in 1935. The money is to derived from the income of Gloria's £800,000 estate. Mrs. Vandebilt's lawyer had asked for an adequate allowance to maintain the prestige and tradition of the Vanderblit name." Sumbitting an estimate of 51,910 dols. for expenses Mrs. Vanderbilt claimed 12,000 dols. (2,400 pounds) as her personal allowance. Other items listed included 100 pounds for books and toys, 700 pounds for detectives to guard the child, 3,000 pounds for New York house and its maintainance, and 1.8 pounds for servants. Of the award, amounts totalling 13,500 dols. (2,700 pounds) are to cover the week-ends during which the child is granted to her mother by order of the Court. The rest of the week she spends with her aunt, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, under the November judgment following a bitter legal battle between mother and aunt. Gloria was then made a ward of the New York Supreme Court, her aunt having custody except between 10 a.m. Saturday and sunset Sunday each week.

* * * *

CONQUEST OF EVERET

A titanic ocean of ice and rock instead of water was the description of the Himalaya mountains given by Air-Commodore Fellowes, D.S.O., in a lecture on "The Conquest of Everest" at the Royal Dublin Society, last month. Commodore Fellowes was in charge of the aeroplane expedition which crossed Mount Everest last April. The lecturer sai that owing to the superstition of the Tibetan people he was cautioned against flying on the Northern side of the great peak. This caution was inadvertently unheeded. An earthquake occurred subsequently which the Tibetan people attributed to the flyers having flown on the wrong side of the mountain. In two or three years time he predicted that crossing Everest would be a matter of comparative ease, as he believed that specially constructed stratosphere machines would by then be in existence. While the two 'planes were circling Kanchenjunga, Major Blocker, an Irishman who was taking films from one of the 'planes, broke the tube which supplied him with oxygen. He felt himself going unconscious and just had the presence of mind to grip the broken portion with his hand and place his handkerchief around the breach.

AT A HITLER YOUTH CAMP

Scenes From Life Of Younger Generation Of Present-Day Germany

(From A Correspondent).

There is no need to disclose the name of the camp. It is somewhere along the beautiful district between the Ruhr and the Rhine. It is 6 a.m. A trumpet call, the signal to awake resounds. The tents are suddenly awake and alive. There is a hurrying and a scurrying. Three minutes later everybody is outside. There is no hope here of another few minutes in bed. Discipline is the order of the day.

The campers start off the day with exercises lasting fifteen minutes which dispel all signs of tiredness. After that washing and dressing. Five hundred boys fix their gaze on the flag. Early every morning the flag of the youth is hoisted. After breakfast the hour from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. is reserved for the boys in which they can do as they like. There is so much to be done. In and out of the tents they go. Everywhere must be in ship-shape order.

After 10 a.m. they all go out to play in the woods and medows or they partake of some form of sport. This is the ideal, happy and healthy life for a boy. In the meanwhile silence reigns in the camps. Somewhere behind the tents smoke is seen to arise. The smoke issues from the kitchen which has four huge caldrons. Now and again a "kitchen-boy" is seen scurrying by. The meal is ready. From after the signing of many boys is heard. The wind carries the sound ever nearer.

Until 2-30 p.m. the time is devoted to rest. The boys choose to lie down in their tents or out in the grass. At 2-30 p.m. sharp, the sound of the whistle of the "Lagerfuhrer" (camp leader) is heard. A few minutes later the boys assemble under the flag-mast.

"Is somebody ill?" Three boys are reported ill. It is not at all unlikely that they have eaten too much. But every precaution is taken and they are examined by the camp-doctor. The doctor makes his rounds every day. If a boy is seriously ill then he is immediately sent home. Those who are not ill spend a jolly afternoon which they devote to games and sport.

Suppertime is put down for 8 p.m. and after that there is the community hour. Songs are sung and chapters out of books are read out aloud. Slowly night approaches. Once again the boys face the flag which is now taken down. One of these happy camping days is over—one of the eight days devoted to rest and to comradeship.

Husband: "I suppose you haven't got a frock decent enough to go to the theatre in?"

Wife (hopefully). "No, darling, I haven't really."

Husband: "Right; I'll only book one seat.

EUROPE'S NEW PLAY-GROUND

The Charms Of Spalato

By Countess VERA CRASSI.

Europe has found a new playground quite a unique one this time and is still a little breathless over the discovery, "Dalmatia! Spalato! Quite too unbelieveable, my dear!" Which, when one comes to consider the matter, is the truth in a nutshell. For, of all the strange and beautiful towns on Europe's most beautiful coast, Spalato, or Split, is surely the most fantastic. Little wonder it attracted the attention of Mr. Ripley, who commented upon the town in his famous "Believe It Or Not" series in "The Illustrated Weekly of India" some months ago Spalato is, in essence, the Emperor Diocletian's magnificent palace (which he considered merely a villa) with Time's additions: an old town built into, and a new one around, the palace. Diocletian was born in Montenegro not many hours' journey from Spalato. He became the slave of a Roman senator, and, from that inconspicuous position, rose to be

(Left): A peasant women in national dress. (Right): An old Dalmatian peasant in national costume

the most magnificent of all the Emperors. It was Diocletian who divided the Roman Empire into four sections, each under a separate ruler, electing to keep the rulership of the Eastern Quarter for himself, with his headquarters at Solin, close to Spalato. He was an enthusiastic patron of the sport of throwing Christians to lions: witness how he allowed 20,000 spectators to watch displays in his own amphitheatre. He afterwards left everything in order to grow cabbages, and though his successor, the Emperor Maximian, urged him to give this up and take the reins of government once more, he still considered cabbage-growing more worthy of his time—and kept to it. An idea which may have seemed admirable in his century, but is now hopelessly out of date—like togas, and slavery. But to return to Spalato; there is a brand new plage and an excellent hotel which has its own sun-bathing beach and diving boards. The hotel also owns a pine-wood for those visitors not addicted to sunbathing. Dancers have the really excellent band every afternoon and evening. There is a cabaret. All for the equivalent of five rupees a day. On market-day the peasants troop into town. And Dalmatian peasants have a rugged grandeur all their own set off to perfection by colourful costumes—blue baggy trousers and black zouaves embroidered with gold thread, fastened with silver buttons. Wide striped waistbands of hand-woven material. Small circular black caps: Fashions for Men. The women wear a great deal of silver jewellery of exquisite workmanship; white blouses and wide coloured skirts; black zouaves with silver buttons; striped sashes; strong shoes.

Artist's Paradise

For the artist and photographer the surroundings of Spalato offer an unlimited range of pictures. Thickly wooded mountains, rivuletted valleys with villages and flocks, massed oleanders, grouped cypresses, orange groves, olive woods—these are for them. For those who enjoy lazing and watching the world go by, there are the open-air resturants round King Alexander Square with their tables under the palms. For the serious and studious there are several objects and places of interest, the campanile, built in the Middle Ages and altered and restored in later centuries; the cathedral with its intricately carved doors and fine pulpit of Thirteenth Century workmanship, and double doors decorated eight hundred years ago by a Slav sculptor. In the square of the Fruit Market stands the impressive statue of Bishop Gregory of Nin, who so valiantly fought the battle of the Glagolitic language at the Council of Spalato a thousand years ago. The statue is the work of the living Dalmatian sculptor, Mestrovic, whose beautiful villa is one of the sights of Spalato. A modern writer, Miss Grace Ellison, asked recently, "Why did Bishop Gregory fight at all? The sight of such a powerful giant ought to have been enough to quell his opponents." Possibly, judging from mass reactions in those days and these, Earth's inhabitants were more courageous then.

Geoffry Rhodes, writing to Spalato, says, "Round about the Cathedral the visitor will find much to attract his attention and kindle his interest. Collonades, glimpses of Roman arches, sections of ancient walls, are to be seen on all sides, while the very stones upon which he walks once echoed to the tread of the Praetorian Guard. Diocletian's Palace has accommodation within its precincts for an entire cohort, one thousands horse and foot". Diocletian certainly believed in doing things on a grand scale and providing sights worth seeing, which is not the same as saying that our century lacks men of the same persuasion. Both Robert Adam and Sir Thomas Jackson journeyed to Spalato to study the palace.

Archaelogical Treasures

Near Split are the newly excavated ruins of Salonna, or Solin, being re-constructed. When the work is complete it will pe possible to obtain a good idea of what the place looked like when Julius Caesar was governor-general of Illyria. That was long before he saw the British beauty, Flur, and decided to invade Britain. Julius Caesar seems to have been an ambitious man, with more ambitions than one. At Solin is the great basilica of marble, adorned with mosaics, which was built by the famous Dalmatian, Justinian the Great. The archaeolofist who discovered and excavated Solin, and enlarged and organized the Archaeological Museum in Split, died a month ago. He is buried in Solin. His sarcophagus, which he prepared for himself, bears the legend, "Here lies Franjo, sinner and unworthy priest."

Further up the coast is Sebernik, or Sebernico—most of the towns on the Dalmatian coast have two names, but then, haven't we all?—the birthplace of Marco Polo, the only European ever to have achieved deification at the hands of the Chinese. And two hours' journey from Split is Trogir, where letters are still dated A.D. 1200. In the monastry the monks dispense hospitality, without partiality, to visitors of both sexes—home-made (or should it be 'monastry-made'?) wine, loaves, home-grown salad, fruit, and chicken from the monastry-yard are placed before the visitor, not exactly in the order as stated, but almost. And the repast is welcome after the long, windy and warm journey by motor from Split.

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CHESS.

(Continued from page 16.)

quired on both sides, and those who wish to avoid stereotyped lines of play, desiring to depend on their natural ability, are well advised to adopt this defence.

(b) For two reasons this P should not be moved except for decisive action. It is the weakest P on the board, and its advance opens up lines against K. Note how the weakness created by this advance persists throughout the game, and ultimately causes its loss. See move x 31.

(c) To prevent PQKt4, as black desires to post his Kt at QB4.

(d) The logical reply to white's 5th move. The threat is QR5+.

(e) Contrast the consequences of white's 5th and black's 10th. moves. One loses the game, the other gives an enduring attack. See note (b).

(f) Unnecessary. His bishops are well posted, and the Kt is doing no harm.

(g) An ineffectual move. 14 PxP. BxP, 15 KtK4, followed by PKKt4 & O.O.O. would have given him a good game.

(h) Black was threatening PxP.

(i) O.O.O. would have given him better chances of attacking on the K-side as that would have nullified the weakness created by his 5th move.

(j) To initiate a K-side attack with PxP and BR3. .

(k) Threatening BB5.

(l) Now follows an end game worth studying. The black Kt commands white's K4 and QB4, and a simultaneous attack against both points creates a weakness in the pawn position, yielding black the advantage of a P.

(m) If PxRP, KtxQBP, threatening KtQ7 and then BK6. If 27PxKBP, PxP getting a passed P in the centre. The loss of a P cannot be avoided on one side or the other. The lines of play are simple and readers should work them out without touching the pieces.

(n) RQ1 would have prolonged the game somewhat.

(o) There is nothing to be done. If 36 PxP, KtxP with mate at R7. If 36 KKt1, PxP followed by KtB6 mate. If 36 PKR3, PB7.

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Shadows In The Hospital Ward

The Story Of The Lost Feroza

(BY the Late KRISHNA RAU, Patient No. 1, H. S. Ward.)

(The author of this story and other causeries, sketches, verse and miscellaneous writing which we intend to publish in these columns occasionally died, some years ago, in a Madras Hospital after he had had an attack of paralysis.

Not much is known to the editor of his manuscript about the author's life except that he had had no one to care for him in his misfortune with the exception of relative, Mr. Karnad Narayan Rau who with a feeling that is probably rare to be met ordinarily attended to the patient's wants and saw to it that he was placed in comfort. The patient acknowledged this kindness with a mute but pathetic gesture and dutifully enclosed a little manuscript scribbled in a neat, rounded (and for a paralytic) remarkably firm handwriting in his periodic letters. On 19-1-1923 he bought a second-hand fountain pen for the delightfully cheap price of As. 8: he mentions specially that it was 14-ct gold and one may venture to think that the nurses in the hospital must have negotiated the amazing bargain.

The latter, indeed, seemed to be very kind to this patient who amused them with "acrostics" written specially by the order of my first, kind nurse, Miss S—— E—— (presumably an Anglo-Indian lady" and set them to 'devil' for him by looking up spelling of some word in the dictionary. The editor of these manuscripts begs leave to record the sense of gratitude due to these unknown sisters of mercy as well to Mr. Narayan Rau.

The dead author probably had not had an elaborate literary training. But his literary 'flair' remains unquestionable. Some of the manuscripts reveal qualities that go to the making of original creative writing. The man undoubtedly possessed a dramatic sense one of form, half instinctual the story teller's gift. a crude, naive and remarkable vitality, wit and above everything, human understanding....).

THE LOSS OF FEROZA

Among Mahomedans, the green stone which goes by the name of "Feroza", is generally supposed to be a luck stone; but it is to be mounted either in copper or silver as one likes it best. To begin, however, my story:—

After leaving Bombay I sailed by the Hazi Kasim steamer, on voyage to Mangalore on the 1st day of February 1913. I was alone being driven by Fate. Feeling very hungry I searched for the Gujerati Brahmin who was a licensed caterer for the coasting passengers on board. He was preparing wheat-cakes (puris) with some potato curry which smelt very savoury. I finished my breakfast and went to the star-board side to wash my hands, when my eyes were rivetted on a Mahomedan sitting by his wife who was rocking her young child about 8 months old, in her arms.

For courtesy I saluted the poor man. He invited me and I squatted on the deck in the oriental fashion. He was eating fried rice, soaked in tap-water mixed with bits of jaggery! "Is this meant for your supper and do you think it would suffice for both of you?" I smiled unwittingly. He cut my sarcasm short and with his good humour said, "Sir, you know I am a poor man and we are unable to satisfy our hunger. La ilah il Allah. Mahomed Rasul ul lah!!" Saying this he seemed to feel very happy. Perhaps I was quite sorry and requested him to have any refreshments for my sake from the shop just in front of us. He begged me to be excused as he must be frugal.

He said he was just returning from Mecca Shariff after a long journey by the Arabian Sea: He was surnamed—Haji, a name given after the Haj festival to all pilgrims without distinction of riches or poverty.

He continued, "Allah ho Akbar" (God be great), "Our Prophet has inculcated one mighty plea of 'Ikhwat' (strength) multiplied by congregated individuals. At the time of the Haj everybody is enjoined to stand close to one another, shoulder to shoulder, practically. Sir, the worldly status in life for the time being is obliterated; the beggar, monarch, rich, poor, chuckler, washerman, bhangi,—everybody forgets his own individuality, at least for the time being". He stopped talking and muttered some gutterals in Arabic such as "Bis miliah" (i.e., in the name of Allah who is kind and bountiful).

I was struck with the simple religion of his prophet; any way, I was to engage him in talk and see where he would give in. I saw two brass rings on his finger, and asked him about the green stone mounted on the top. He said: "It is called Feroza, it having the power to make the wearer, happy. It should be applied early morning to the eyelids, gently, to avoid eye troubles".

"Green is Nature's colour", he said. "It is cool, restful, pleasant, passive and does not stimulate the wearer unduly. So it is admired both by the rich and the poor and more especially by the latter, as it costs very little. Our prophet always wore the green cloth. You can find all Sayyids through this emblem". Suddenly looking at me he asked me "Do you want one of these rings". I replied, "Yes". please. Janab, if you would oblige me. I would pay you for it". He said, "Ina sha ilah, I paid a couple of annas for it in the bazaar of Mecca Shariff. I can part with it for any amount you like. Oh, that does not matter much anyhow!! Here you are!!!"

So saying he handed over one of the rings, with instructions not to use gold for mounting, but only copper or at the most, silver. "I mean, if you sell it" he said, "you would be able only to purchase one day's meal and no more". I took it from him saying solemnly "Alla ho Akbar". I believe from that time forward, I nearly became closely connected with his faith! He told me that he would try to convince me about his Islam next time later.

I salaamed, took a rupee coin and offered it to him. But without touching it, he shuddered perceptibly and with the exclamation "Astagfarullah" (God forbid!) he drew back. "Why do you fear to touch this rupee? What harm will it do to you? I offered it to you with a good heart, my dear Janab", and I coaxed him into having it. "My friend, don't you take this as a bargain for money. Far from that, I knew your mind, rather guessed it beforehand. I should rather feel nettled if you rejected my humble offer. Sir, to express you my feelings freely, I have acted up to your word (rather literally) and you will kindly accept it for my sake".

He scanned me from top to toe but remained quiet and accepted the gift with an inward chuckle. When giving it to his wife he said "Bismillah, it rahiman ir rahim!" (In the name of God who is kind and bountiful).

We parted at Mangalore; after a few days, I decided to start by the Madras mail early before day-break, after the plague-passes were issued.

After I arrived at Madras, the "Feroza" was re-mounted on pure silver, after the recovery of my uncle from "Cellulites" brought on by injury to the foot!

The ring remained with me until 31st January 1924, but it was lost on the way and was probably buried in the sands, next morning, at 4-30 in Kudiapatti when I was going for my bath, as usual.

My dear lucky stone! Irretrievably lost. My Feroza! Hard Luck! Of course, there was no use in crying over 'spilt milk'."

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"I Guarded Kings"

(Continued from page 5.)

brow. He regarded the glowing tip of his cigarette, moodily. "Our own police are too slack. You know, Brust, one of these days that slackness will put one of us in peril."

I did not reply. I knew only too well that he spoke the truth. The peril was to come all too soon for the Crown Prince and his royal parent. Six weeks later he was shot down before my very eyes in the streets of Lisbon, murdered in cold blood! Was it a premonition of this terrible end that caused him, as he turned away to pause, hesitate, upt out his hand to me with a quiet "Well.....if I don't see you again, good-bye, Brust—and good luck!"

"If I don't see you again!" His words rang in my ears like a deat-knell. I shook his hand—and it was for the last time.

Murder Most Foul

February the 1st, 1908. On this day the Royal Family were returning from their river resort, the "Villa Vicovi", and by mid-afternoon huge crowds had gathered at the river landing stage at Lisbon to witness the return. As chance would have it, I was sent from the British Embassy to a member of the entourage awaiting the King, with a note from the British Ambassador. I completed my mission and pushed my way through the throng, making for the Praco de Commercio, a main thoroughfare which would lead me back to the Embassy.

The sun was shining. There was a touch of Spring in the air. But crowds were strangely quiet.

I reached the Praco de Commercio at 4-50 p.m. and then a roar of cheering from the direction of the river told me that the royal party had arrived. I decided to stay where I was and watch them pass.

Five minutes went by. The cheering grew louder, and as the hands of a nearby clock pointed at a few minutes to five o'clock it rose to a deep-throated roar, and I knew that the procession was approaching the street where I stood. Hands and handkerchiefs waved—and then I saw the royal carriage, and open landau, approaching. Being a tall man, I could see above the heads of crowd—there they were, King Carlos with Prince Louis seated beside him, and opposite Queen Amelia and the young Prince Manuel, smiling in answer to the plaudits of the multitude.

Then, out of a blue sky, Death struck with likhtning speed!

To this day I cannot recall the ghastly tragedy without a shudder. It all happened so quickly. I was no more than a scant hundred paces away when two men darted from the edge of the crowd and fired upon the King!

Stunned with horror, I saw three flashes, heard three crashing reports in swift succession!

Then the royal carriage was abreast of where I stood—and I saw a sight I shall lremember to my dying day. King Carlos was leaning forward, his face distorted wth agony, his clothes spattered with blood—and even as I watched, trembling his body slid to the floor of the landau and was lost to view!

Queen Amelia was standing up in the carriage, vainly striking at the head of an assassin clinging to the back of the landau—striking with the only weapon she possessed "a bunch of flowers"! Brave, brave, Queen Amelia!

The two princes were, as yet unharmed. 'Crash'! 'Crash!' More shots—and the assassin hanging on to the landau relaxed his hold and fell dead in the road, killed by the police or the military!

It was done in less time that it takes to write the words. The blackest crime ever committed on the soil of Portugal! Then came uproar, shots, shouts, screams from every side, panic surging in full flood a mob hysterical with anger, the anarchist element demented with triumph!

I battered and fought my way across the pavement onto the road. A handful of soldiers and policemen were desperately endavouring to shield the body of the assassin from the vengeful hands of the mob. As I burst out into the opn space, I swing round and ran like a madman after the royal carriage with an idea of helping to protect the Queen and the princes.

Pandemonium reigned on every side. The police and military, shocked and unnerved by the dreadful deed, seemed to have forgotten their functions completely

The landau was just turning into the Rue do Arsenal as I drew near—then a section of the frenzied mob running across the road, cut me off I was hemmed in by howling maniacs, forced again to play the role of spectator in the final act of this terrible drama.

The Crown Prince, with white, set face, was standing up in the carriage, as though daring the anarchists to shoot again. It was a brave, gallant gesture.

"God! God!" I cried. For flame spat again from gun-muzzles, and I saw the royal heir with whom I had laughed and jested, with whom I had smoked and shaken hands, reel and fall—and then the postillions lashed the horses to a mad gallop and the carriage tore off down the Rue do Arsenal, rocking and swaying on its leather braces!

I Am Taken To The Death Chamber

A cloaked figure stood at the edge of the crowd, taking aim at the retreating carriage with a carbine. Suddenly I saw a police official whom I knew, Francisco Figueira thrust his way from the crowd, followed by a soldier. Both whipped up weapons—and the man in the cloak fell to the ground—shot dead! Then as the blood-mad mob surged towards the fallen body, to grasp and rend—I turned away, trembling violently, nauseated, and shocked speechless.

When the paroxysm had passed, I fought my way again through the mob, and hurried down the road to where a crowd stood about the gates of the Arsenal. Soldiers with levelled bayonets menaced any who came too near. I had a vague idea that I might help the Queen and Prince Manuel, but it was obvious that entry into the Arsenal, where the royal carriage had gone, was impossible.

Then came the rumble of an automobile, the crowd parted, and I saw in the car none other than the Supreme Chief of the Lisbon Police, whom I had met at the Embassy.

His face was the colour of white paper. He saw me and beckoned. Instantly I was up over the side of the car and seated beside him.

"My God! This is awful!" he groaned. "But I feared—I feared—".

Then we were through the Arsenal gate, and speeding across a courtyard. The Chief of Police alighted, and I followed as he hurried a block of buildings.

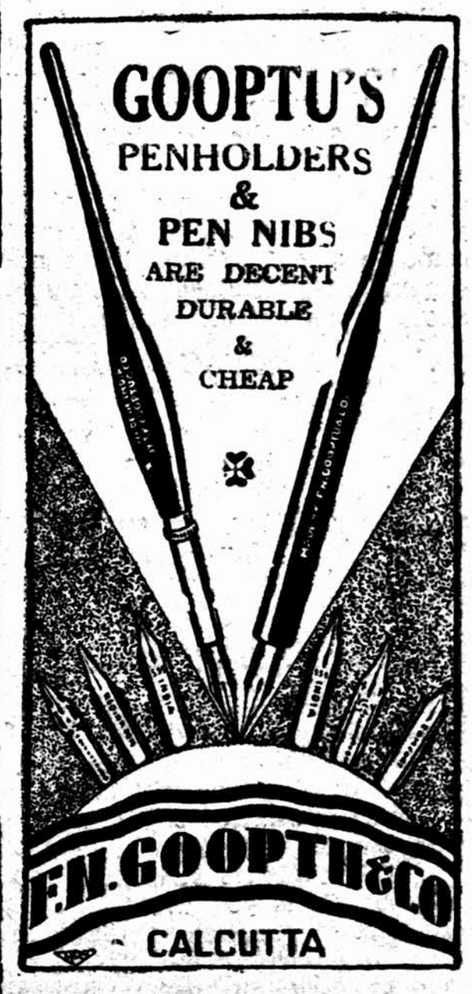
There at the rear, concealed from public view, was the royal carriage, the blood of the murdered king and prince still wet upon its leather cushions. A cluster of servants, postillions, and soldiers about a doorway parted to let us pass.

The room we entered was a sort of barrack ward, containing several beds. On two of the beds reclined the dead bodies of King Carlos and Prince Louis, and between them, kneeling on the floor, sobbing as though her heart would break was Queen Amelia.

She was holding a hand of each of her dear ones, calling to them, murmuring endearments as though in a pitiful atttempt to bring them back to life. "Carlos!' she moaned. "Louis—ah, Louis—!"

I could bear no more. My own eyes were wet as I turned and stumbled out of the death chamber into the sunshine, passed through the gates and the crowd and blundred like a man in a dream towards the British Embassy

(To be Continued: In the next Instalment of this unique series Harold Brust tells of his last days in Lisbon, of the stirring events that followed the double murder of the King and Crown Prince, of the Coronation of King Manuel, and of the fall of the Royal House in later days. Then the narrative swings to London, where after these thrilling experiences in Portugal, the narrator joins the staff of Scotland Yard and becomes a Royal Guardian. Do not miss the next instalment of "I Guarded Kings"o).



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We have pleasure in announcing to the public that we are starting the Second Series of our monthly AUCTION CHIT FUND at our Bombay Branch.

CHIT FUND is a better kind of Prudential Deposit. It compels you to make a saving and it helps you to raise ready loans for emergency repayable in monthly instalments

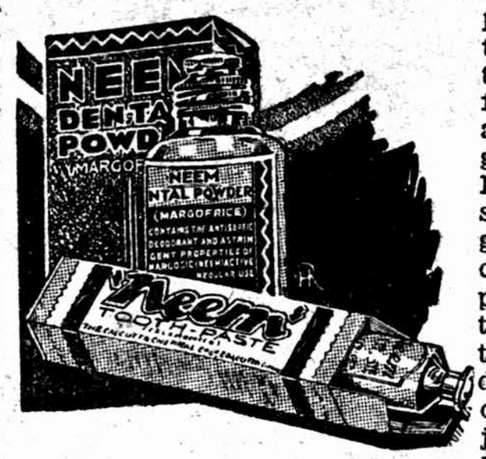
Three classes of tickets Rs. 2,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 for which monthly subscriptions of Rs. 80, Rs. 40, and Rs. 20 respectively are to be contributed.

The scheme terminates in 25 months.

Please write to or call at our Bombay Office for detailed information and for Rules and Application forms.

K. C. EAPEN,
Managing Director.

OUR DENTAL PREPARATIONS
NEEM TOOTH PASTE
NEEM DENTAL POWDER
(Margofrice)



have earned the international reputation of being the best and safest dentifrices, having all the best antacid and refreshing ingredients that modern Dental Hygiene has approved Besides, they possess all the germicidal, astringent, deodorant and antiseptic properties of NEEM (Margosa) twigs used by Indians from times immemorial as an ideal dentifrice. They do not contain any gritty or injurious material and do not harm the precious enamel and they impart a lovely lustre to the teeth and a sweet fragrance to the breath.

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I wish to tell you one very important thing to-day. You know, our Association in Sind, the Balkan-ji-Bari organises an All-Sind Children's Gathering every year. In 1933 we had it at Larkana; in 1934 we had it at Karachi, and now this year we are having it at Hyderabad.

At Larkana we had no restrictions whatever for the students to join in the Gathering. At Karachi we restricted it to the children upto 12 years only, that being the age limit for children to join the Association. But from all this experience, we realized that we should restrict it to only those who have actually enrolled themselves in the Association.

This would enable the organisers to have some sort of discipline and control over those who come to attend. Otherwise it becomes a task indeed to assign any reasons or take some disciplinary action against the strangers. You can realize there is so much responsibility on workers in calling children from various countries to their own place.

Now, the gathering will be held sometime in May, perhaps in the first week of May, when you will have finished your annual examinations, and be having holidays probably. I can assure you there is no other way better than utilising your well-earned vacation by going for an outing, for a long excursion.

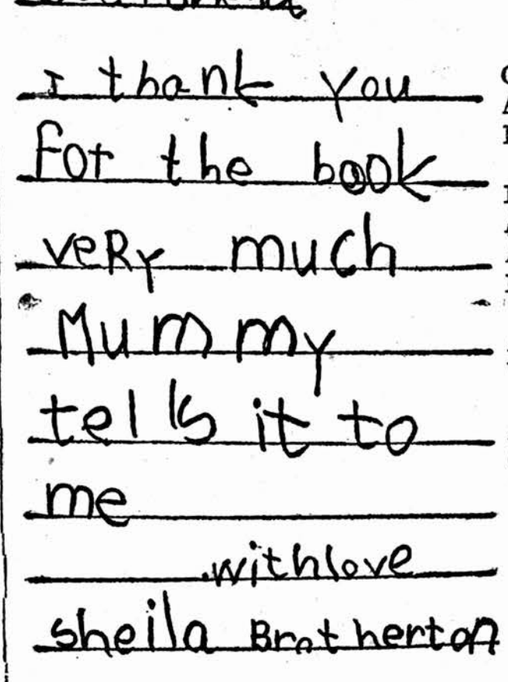
At Hyderabad you will have no difficulties whatsoever of lodging and boarding. You will be taken around all its vicinities and suburbs. Thus you will be having the best of education through the best of entertainment. There will not be much of expense too. If there are at least four or more children, each one could go and return in only half the full fare.

Many children have been participating in these gatherings from year to year. And now that we will be moving a resolution there to transform this movement into an All-India one, let some representatives go from this side also. So, please, those who intend going there may enroll themselves in the Association and correspond with me for further details required at their earliest convenience.

* * * *

PEN-FRIENDS.

You will be glad and much interested to read the following letter from Sis. Sheila Brotherton in England to her friend Sis. Sheila Motwane in India. She celebrated her fifth birthday recently, and Sheila Motwane, who is herself eight years now, sent her a book on Indian tales as a present to her on the happy occasion. And this is how Sheila Brotherton has acknowledged it:


Dear Sheila
I thank you
for the book
very much
Mummy
tells it to
me
with love
Sheila Brotherton

Her mother in forwarding the letter has added: "Sheila has with great effort written a note of thanks to my dear niece and I pass it on. I mildly suggested the word 'reads' but Sheila was quite emphatic that 'tells' was what she wanted to say. It is the first letter she has written." And curious as it may look, these both little girls have the same name Sheila for themselves.

I have received an encouraging note also from Mrs. C. L. Bowling Glynn House, Sussex Road, Southsea, England, who in the course of her letter writes: "I should be most pleased to do anything in my power to co-operate if we can work together for I see we have the same ideals." So, those who wish to have Pen-friends overseas can very well write to her introducing themselves as members of the All-India Children's Association.

* * * *

OUR CHILDREN.

(By Alice A. Keen)

The things we say about our children in their presence may have far-reaching effects upon their characters.

All of us have seen children reacting in one way or another to hearing themselves talked about too much and too often. We know that they may be turned into smug, self-centered little prigs by the publicity fondly given them by too-garrulous mothers; or they may become the most arrant of exhibitionists. It all depends upon the temperament of the particular child.

Then, there is another kind of "too-much talk" which, reacting upon a certain type of character may change definitely and forever the relationship between parent and child and have a lasting effect upon the child's after life.

Between a very little child and its mother there is almost always a perfect bond of sympathy. If she can keep that bond beautiful and unimpaired, as the child grows and develops, later adult relationships will take care of themselves. The effort will be worth all it costs; childhood lasts for such a short while.

* * * *

THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.

(By Bro. S. D. Kambli).

Once in Spain, the sky was grey,
A fox was wandering for his prey;
He wandered, wandered for his food,
In very, very a sorrow mood.
At last he saw a bower of grapes,
At once he walked upon his legs;
He jumped and jumped to devour them,
At last he nearly became lame.
When he tried and tried, but all in vain,
And in his legs he got severe pain;
Glancing at the ripe fine grapes,
Went saying, "They are sour grapes."

* * * *

RACES OF THE WORLD

(By Bro. M. S. Narayan).

To what part of the world do the following races and tribes belong?

1. Dyaks, 2. Samoyeds, 3. Moors, 4. Kaffirs, 5. Bedouins, 6. Hottentes, 7 Berbers, 8. Tartars, 9. Papuans, 10. Pathans, 11. Gurkhas, 12. Ainus, 13. Flemings, 14. Basques, 15. Riffs, 16, Georgians. 17. Singhalese, 18, Siouse.

Please look for the reply of this in the "Replies" column.

In the meanwhile shall I tell you what the difference between a frog and a toad is?

A frog is usually wet and shiny, while a toad is dry with a dull skin. The toad is covered with little warts containing an acrid fluid, the frog hasn't got these. The frog is a good swimmer: the toad is not nearly so fond of water. The frog is usually yellowish or greenish brown; the toad is a dusty black-brown.

The New-Born Babe Prahalad Balram.

* * * *

WILLIE EARNS SWEETS

(By Sis. Kamala Tandon).

"There's a lot of things that I hear about," said Willie, "but I never see them."

"I will give you a sweet for every one you can name," said his father.

Here is Willie's list:

A hair from a hammer's head.
A wink from the eye of a needle.
A blanket from the bed of a stream.
A tooth from the mouth of a river.
A toe from the foot of a mountain.

And herewith also some Tongue "Twisters" for all our sisters and brothers to try. Just try to say these sentences six times very quickly.

Beside the heath heavy hearts heave heatedly.

She shed six thick silk threads.

Free flights for fleet fighters.

Shall Sally save seven shy sailors slipping into the sea?

Can careless Katie keep the keys carefully in case the case is closed?

Mary met many merry men marching madly midst the medley.

Busy Bessie bustled blissfully among the buzzing bees.

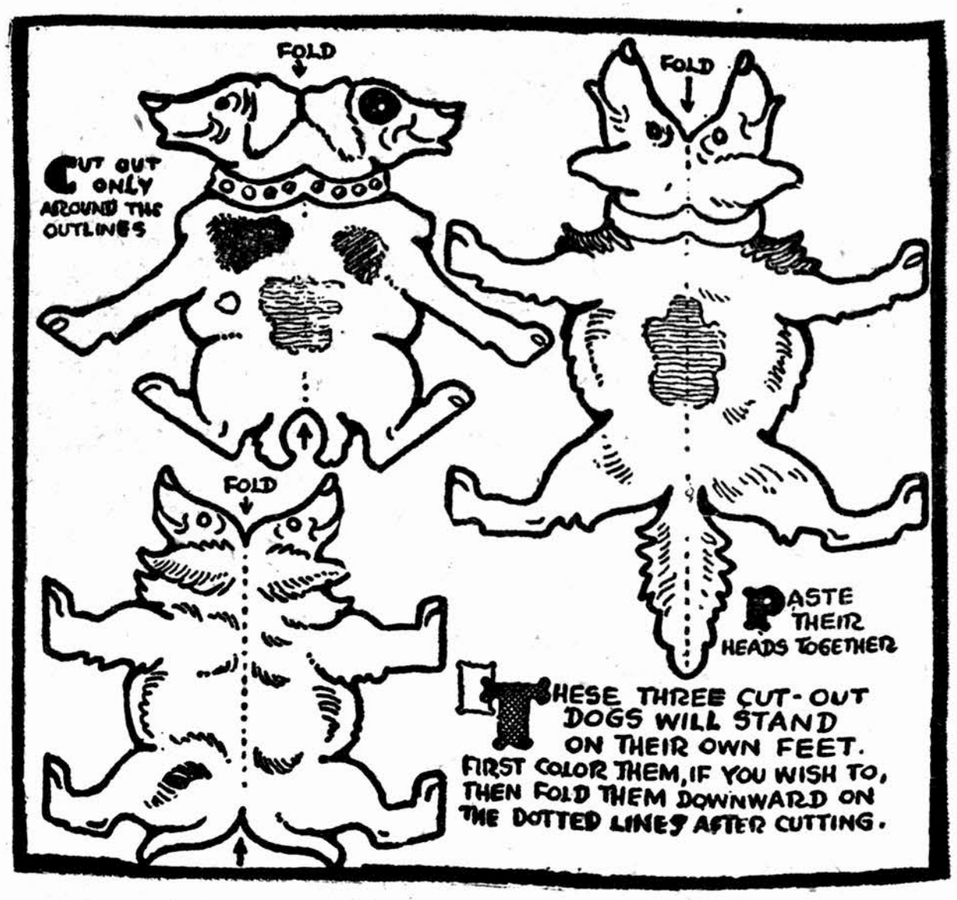
* * * *

THE FOOLISH WITNESS

(By Bro. H. K. A. Khan).

Once upon a time a thief stole a gun from a house. The owner

Not a toy, please—but a real child, and one child only; Kamlu as a brave fighter, as a young lady, and as a mild little girlie. Snaps sent by Sis. Hoor S. Daryani, Hyderabad, Sind.


FOLD
FOLD
FOLD
CUT OUT ONLY AROUND THE OUTLINES
PASTE THEIR HEADS TOGETHER
THESE THREE CUT-OUT DOGS WILL STAND ON THEIR OWN FEET.
FIRST COLOR THEM, IF YOU WISH TO, THEN FOLD THEM DOWNWARD ON THE DOTTED LINES AFTER CUTTING.

of the gun took the thief before a magistrate. The owner removed a plate from a part of the gun to prove that the gun was his.

The thief seeing this said that the gun previously belonged to the complainant but he had sold it to himself. Then he asked one of his friends to give evidence before the magistrate and show that the gun was his.

The witness said, "I know my friend since he was a little baby and the gun since it was a little pistol."

* * * *

PRIZE COMPETITION

I am so sorry I examined the last competition papers a week earlier. I have been receiving entries for the same during the last week also, for the time notified was a fortnight. So I have examined their solutions, too, and after putting the lots for those whose answers were right and who sent the entries correctly, I have decided to send prizes of 8 annas each to Sisters Dayavati, Ishwari and Brothers Karmarkar and Rele.

I am also sorry for the mistake in printing of the right solution, which is 1665, and not 1165, as has been pointed out by almost all those who sent in the entries. And I thank them sincerely for this. Perhaps more would have competed, had this mistake not occurred.

Here is a sum for the next week, sent by Bro. George Lobo:

In a railway train the total lengths of all the 1st class carriages, all the second-class carriages, and all the third-class carriages are the same, the length of a 1st Class carriage being 12ft., that of a second class carriage 18 ft., and that of third class carriage 24 ft. Each 1st class carriage contains the same number of 1st class passengers, each 2nd class carriage the same number of second class passengers and each 3rd class carriage the same number of 3rd class passengers, the number of passengers in the first, second and third class carriages being different. Total fares received from the 1st class, 2nd class, and 3rd class passengers are the same. If Rs. 5, Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 be the fare of a 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers respectively, find the least amount of total fares?

Let the students, girls or boys studying upto Matric solve the above sum step by step, and send the solution within a fortnight. Please do not forget to mention your age and class, otherwise your entries may be rejected.

* * * *

REPLIES

The certificates have been sent to the following this week:—

Members:—2124, Bro. T. S. Seshambal (Khar), 2125 Sis. Ganga J. Dewoolkar (Khar), 2126 Bro. Jotindra Kumar Hari (Khar), 2127 Sis. Shah-Sultan Fazalbhoy (Khar), 2128 Sis. Rehmat Fazalbhoy (Khar), 2129 Sis. Sheila Mary Brotherton (Accrington, England), 2130 Sis. Barbara Pleasance Brotherton (Accrington, England).

Companions:—179 Bro. Bhalchandra J. Sukhathankar (Girgaum), 180 Bro. K. Sankar (Matunga), 181 Bro. Bhagvanlal A. Rindani (Jamnagar), 182 Bro. V. M. Sundaram (Matunga).

Associates:—256 Mrs. Mary Brotherton (Accrington, England). We shall feel obliged if all of them please acknowledge receipt, and intimate us about the change of their address, if they do so at any time.

Races:—1 Borneo, 2 North Siberia, 3 New Zealand, 4 South Africa, 5 Egypt and Arabia, 6 South West Africa, 7 Tunisia, 8 Central Asia, 9 New Guinea, 10 North West India, 11 Nepal (in the Himalyas), 12 North Japan, 13 Flanders, 14 North East Spain, 15 Morocco, 16 Coucasus Mountains, 17 Ceylon, 18 United States.

Bro. P. S. Adhav (Sholapur): The prize has already been sent to you. I became very glad to learn that you passed the Intermediate Drawing examination.

Bro. Usuf J. Rehmani (Dongri): Your prize has been returned to us by the Post Office as "unclaimed." How to send it to you, please?

Bro. N. N. Patel (Kanjarda): Those who have passed Matriculation cannot take part in our competitions.

Sis. Rukmani (Girgaon): It is a pleasure to see you are so much interested in the Association: Yes, some time Branches are surely to be formed.

Please address all communications to:—

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

DADA,—"Gulistan,"
Khar, Bombay.

Wherever you go, please make it a point to enquire about your own Brotherhood—and try to meet your Sisters and Brothers in different Homes and various Centres: This Certificate will introduce you to them

This is the kind of Certificate you get, printed in three colours, on being enrolled as a Member in the All-India Children's Association. The Companions and the Associates get it with a little alteration in the words. Why don't you get one too, and join the great Brotherhood. Please send for a form and full particulars to-day by enclosing a three-pice stamp to cover the postage only.

A letter-box with the inscription "Father and Mother have left me, but God will take care of me" at Athen (Germany). Children may be brought there to be educated by the State.

WITCH'S HAND FOR SALE

Used As Cure-All By London Astrologer

A witch's hand was bought in for £3 15s. at an auction sale at Steven's Rooms, London, in mail week.

This strange relic belonged to Mary Holt, who was hanged for witchcraft at Pulborough, Sussex, about 200 years ago. Cut off for a previous crime, the thumb was missing.

It was stated in the catalogue that the hand was used as a cure-all by James Hallett, the astrologer, of Chichester, to whose home sick people went from all parts of England near the end of the eighteenth century.

Other curios offered at the sale included a nativity "for the cure of witchcraft and other diseases."

ROYAL VICEROY FOR INDIA

Dukes Of Gloucester And Kent Named In London Journal

Two important developments are, I understand, taking place behind the scenes in Indian affairs (writes the "Sunday Express" special correspondent.)

They are:—

1. The passing of the opposition of certain princes to the establishment of federation.

2. The movement for a "Royal Viceroy"—either the Duke of Kent or the Duke of Gloucester.

An Indian prince who usually lives in the West recently returned to India on a visit, and his able negotiations have largely contributed to the success of federation.

While dressing, a man staying in a hotel wished to summon the chambermaid. The only bell he could discover was in the bathroom attached to his bedroom. He rang several times without result. Later, having dressed, he encountered the chambermaid, in the corridor, and reproached her with having failed to answer.

"Which bell did you ring, sir?" she asked.

"The bathroom bell."

"Ah, but you shouldn't have used it. That's only to be used in case you feel faint or drown in the bath."

DEAFNESS!

Partial or total and complicated with other troubles cured radically with easy home treatment. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request.
Dr. RONTGEN, Saguna, Bengal (B.B.)

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 16. Correct answers for 5 questions Re 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing after and approximate age.
HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE,
Tiruttani, S. India.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Jimmy, auntie will never kiss you with a dirty face."
"That's what I thought."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Curate—"Tell me, little girl, where were you born?"
Little Girl—"I wasn't born—I'm a step-child."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

"This is his fifth wife."
"Concurrent or consecutive?"
"What do you mean?"
"Is he a film star, or a Mormon?"

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

The Girl (as they dance)—"Isn't it a topping floor and a topping band?"
Algy Pinhead—"I was just going to say that. You really must leave me something to talk about."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Wife—"Of course women are as capable as men. Why, I know a girl of 22 who gets a salary of a sales manager in a big business house."
Husband—"I don't doubt, my dear. When did she marry him?"

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

The country English clergyman would, out of politeness, wait for the appearance of the local squire before beginning the sermon. Forgetting one Sunday, he began, "When the wicked man—" "Stop, please," whispered the clerk, "the squire hasn't come yet!"

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

The accused had just been convicted of bigamy, and the judge asked: "Have you anything to say?"
"No, not a word," was the sullen reply.
"It's hardly likely," mused the judge. "A man with two wives would never get a chance."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Salesman (wiping perspiration from his brow—"I'm afraid, madam, we've shown you all our stock of linoleums; but we could get more from our factory."
Lady Customer—"Well, perhaps you had better. You see, I want, something of a nearer pattern, and quite small. Just a little square for my birdcage."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

A street musician was recently in Aberdeen. He whistled all through the granite city without getting a single copper. As he passed the last door he turned to an old native who sat sunning himself on the doorstep.
"Man," said he, "I havena' got a copper in the hale toon."
"Na, I'm no' thinking ye war. Ye see, we do a' orr ain whistling here."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

An old gentleman had just arrived at a seaside hotel, and was pestering the reception clerk with all sorts of questions.
"Are you sure this is a healthy spot?"
The clerk smiled confidently.
"Healthy," he echoed. "I should say it is. Why, a little while ago an old fellow came here in a bath chair, and after staying for a fortnight he ran away without paying his bill."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

A case of assault was being tried in the court. The plaintiff was in the dock giving evidence.
"Tell the Court just what happened," said the magistrate.
The man gave his version of the assault and wound up by saying: "And then he hit me the third time."
"Hold on just a moment," said the magitsrate. "Don't you mean he hit you the second time?"
"Oh, no," said the plaintiff. "I hit that one."

Rip Van Winkle slept for twenty years, but, of course, his neighbours don't have a radio.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

A German girl at the world games hurled the discus 143 feet. Fancy being married to a woman like that!

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Mrs. Binks—"Well, this is good news, any'ow. Me daughter's written to say she's got a reg'lar job at last, as bridesmaid to a film-actress at 'Ollywood."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Traffic Cop—"Now, Miss, what gear were you in at the time of the accident?"
Demure Miss—"Oh, I had on a black beret, tan shoes and a tweed sports dress."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Junior—Say, mother, how much am I worth?
Mother—Why, you're worth a million to me, dear.
Junior—Well, then, could you advance me a quarter?

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Solicitor (in country court)—"Don't you think you are straining a point in your explanation?"
Witness—"Perhaps, I am, but you often have to strain things to make them clear."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

"Why did you break off your engagement with Miss Bertha?"
"Because her parrot was always saying, 'stop that, George!'"
"But what difference did that make? Your engagement was not a secret!"
"But my name is not George!"

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Two men, who had been bachelor friends, met for the first time in five years.
"Tell me," said one to the other, "did you marry that girl, or do you still darn your own socks and do your own cooking?"
"Yes," sadly answered the other.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Mrs. Jones—How is your daughter getting on in London, Mrs. Brown?
Mrs. Brown—Fine! She's a leading light in the pictures.
Mrs. Jones—A film star?
Mrs. Brown—Not exactly—she shows the people to their seats with a torchlight.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Jones—Good evening, old, chap. Thought I'd drop in and see you about the book you borrowed from me last week.
Brown—Very sorry, old man, but I lent it to a friend of mine. Were you wanting it?
Jones—Well, I wasn't wanting it, but the chap I borrowed it from says the owner wants it.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

An employee of a large concern was given an important paper to sign.
"Lots of reading on it," he exclaimed as he read the paper thoroughly.
"Yes," replied the clerk, "I'll bet you didn't read your marriage licence as carefully as that."
"Maybe not," was the answer; "but ever since I signed that I'm reading everything carefully."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

"Man," said the stern-faced woman, "will wake up one morning and find that the world is ruled by women."
The husband grimaced.
"Um," he said, "that's just like a woman, that."
"What's just like a woman?" she asked snappily.
"Why," he answered deliberately "to get the better of a man while he's asleep!"

"What's this big item on your expense-account?"
"Oh, that's my hotel bill."
"Well, don't buy any more hotel."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Husband (to wife who has just broken her glasses): "You break everything that belongs to you!"
Wife: "I'm afraid you're right. Even you are a little cracked."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Boss—"I'm surprised at you! Do you know what they do witn boys who tell lies?"
Office Boy—"Yes, sir. When they get old enough the firm sends them out as salesmen."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Lady (to tramp)—"If you're begging a favour you might at least take your hands out of your pockets."
Tramp—"Well, the truth is, lady, I'm beggin' a pair o' braces."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Two travelers arrived at the hotel and were shown a rather dingy room.
"What," said one, "does this pigsty cost?"
Promptly the proprietress replied: "For one pig, thirty shillings; for two pigs, fifty shillings."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

An auto-manufacturer has just completed a million-dollar proving-ground to give his car the acid test in staying power and endurance. It seems to us a much simpler method would be to let a friend take it over the week-end.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

The cockney child had just started school.
"Wot't yer name?" he was asked.
"Fred!"
"Blimy! That ain't a nime—that's wot yer muvver sews yer pant wiv!"

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

"How did you get on with Jeanette?" asked Dick.
The ardent young lover sighed. "I started off well," he replied. "I said I was knee deep in love with her."
"Sounds all right," said Dick. "What was her reaction to that?"
The young suitor grimaced. "She promised to put me on her wading list," he replied.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

The mistress of the house heard the bell ring and saw standing at the open front door a Chinese hawker. Quickly retreating, she called out to the maid:
"There's a Chinaman at the door. You go, Ella."
This was too much for the Chinese, who stuck his head well into the hall and shouted indignantly:
"You go 'ella yourself!"

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

"Well, and how are you getting on with your courtship of the banker's daughter?" asked Jackson.
The young suitor beamed happily. "Not so bad," he replied. "I'm getting some encouragement now."
"Really," put in his friend. "Is she beginning to smile sweetly on you, or something?"
"Not exactly," replied the young man, "but last night she told me she had said 'No!' for the last time."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Hotel Maid (to new arrival): "The proprietress says, madam, that she will move your dressing-table, alter the position of your bed, let you have another blanket, and provide some wedges for your windows, stop the clock striking on the landing, and give you a separate table at the window—but she says you'll have to take the weather as you find it."—Humorist.

Foreman—"Hi, there, you; didn't you tell me you never got tired?
Eam—"Dat's right, boss, an allus stops an' rests befo' as gets tired."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

"Pay your taxes with a smile," advised Mrs. Gotrocks.
"I should love to," said Miss Comely, "but they insist on cash."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Briggs—Poor old Horrocks has had two unhappy marriages.
Gregory—That's pretty tough.
Briggs—Yes, his first wife left him, and his second wife hasn't.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

"Now suppose, Freddie," said Teacher to her small pupil, "that another boy struck you on the right cheek. What would you do?"
"Give him the other cheek to strike," said Freddie readily.
Teacher beamed.
"That's very good," she replied.
"Yes," said Freddie hotly, "and then if he hit me I'd pretty well paralyse him."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

It was a London bus and two "smart" young things were talking at the top of their voices in an affected jargon.
At last the conductor could stand it no longer. As the bus neared a stopping place, he called out in a high-pitched voice: "Darlings, here's too, too sweet Smith Street!"
After that silence reigned.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

A curate was being shown round one of his parishioner's hothouses.
"Ah" he said, stopping in front of fine display of bulbs, "how delightful to think it will soon be opening time."
The parishioner smiled happily.
"Well, well," he said, "whoever would think you'd be saying a thing like that. But I'm game to pop round and have a quick one, if you feel like it."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

He had never been outside England. and neither had she. but both were recounting their experiences abroad.
"And Asia. Ah, wonderful Asia. Never shall I forget Turkey, India, Japan—all of them. And most of all, China, the celestial kingdom. How I loved it."
"And the pagodas; did you see them?"
"Did I see them? My dear I had dinner with them."

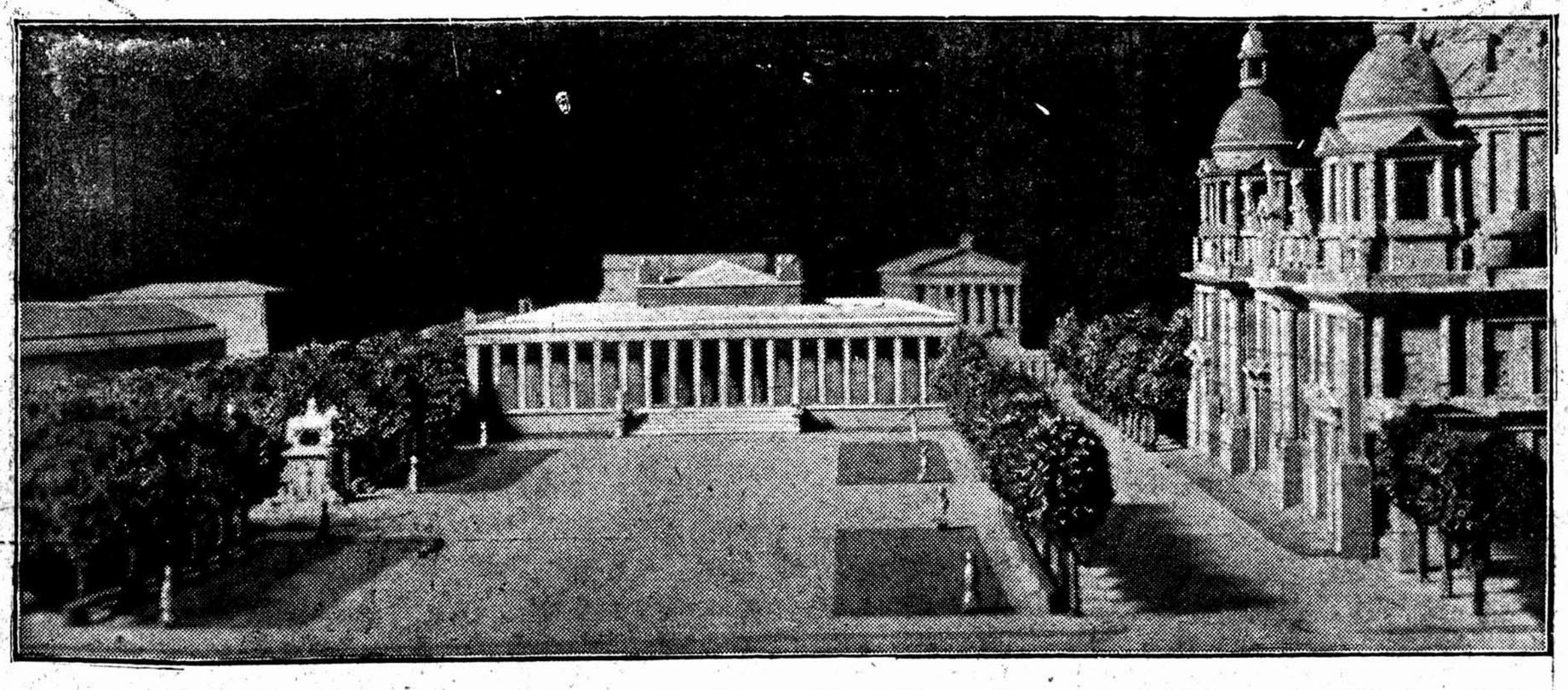
✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

A lecturer in Aberdeen told a reporter at one of his meetings that he had a few more engagements in the city and asked him not to publish anything of the lecture, as it might spoil the attendance at the others.
Next day the lecturer was horrified to read in the pages: "Mr. Brown delivered an excellent lecture in the church hall last night. He told some very good stories, but, unfortunately, they cannot be printed."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

"My dear," said the host to his wife on her finding him in the bed-room with a wet towel clasped to his brow, "I simply can't stand these people any longer. I've got a splitting headache."
"But," said the wife, "I can't possibly ask them to go home. They are our guests, remember."
"Certainly you can't put them out," he agreed, "but you could at least go and seat yourself at the piano."

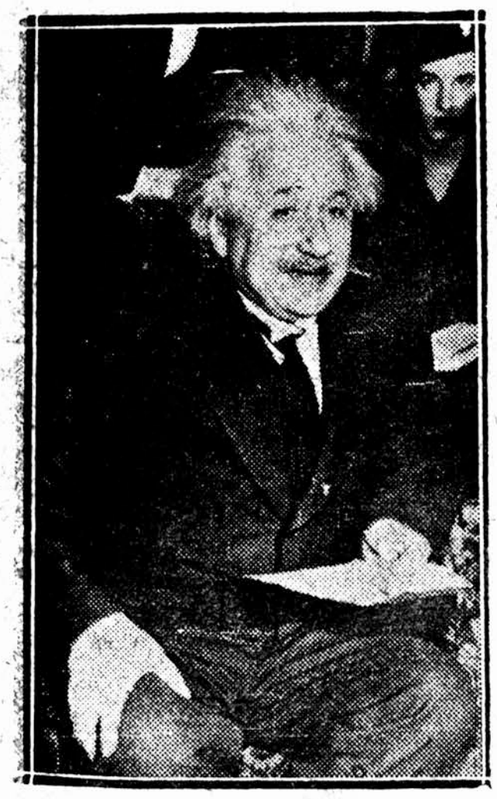
A FUTURE NAZI RENDEZVOUS



The famous "Lustgarten" in front of the castle of Berlin, known all over the world on account of the many political meetings which have taken place there, will be entirely remodelled to accommodate 30,000 people for mass-demonstrations.

A street scene in Urumiah, the Persian rug town, which drapes itself to celebrate the arrival of the Governor.

Faisulla Khoja, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbekistan Soviet Republic



Admission being restricted to ticket-holders, as much as 50 dollars for a single ticket was vainly offered by interested outsiders, for Prof. Einstein's talk on "Relativity" to the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

When Pasadena "sub-debs" acted as honorary caddies in snappy Scotch costumes at the colourful tee off the Open Golf Tournament last month, Harold Lloyd (3rd from left) and Charlie Guest found it hard chore to pick a club from this bunch of caddies.

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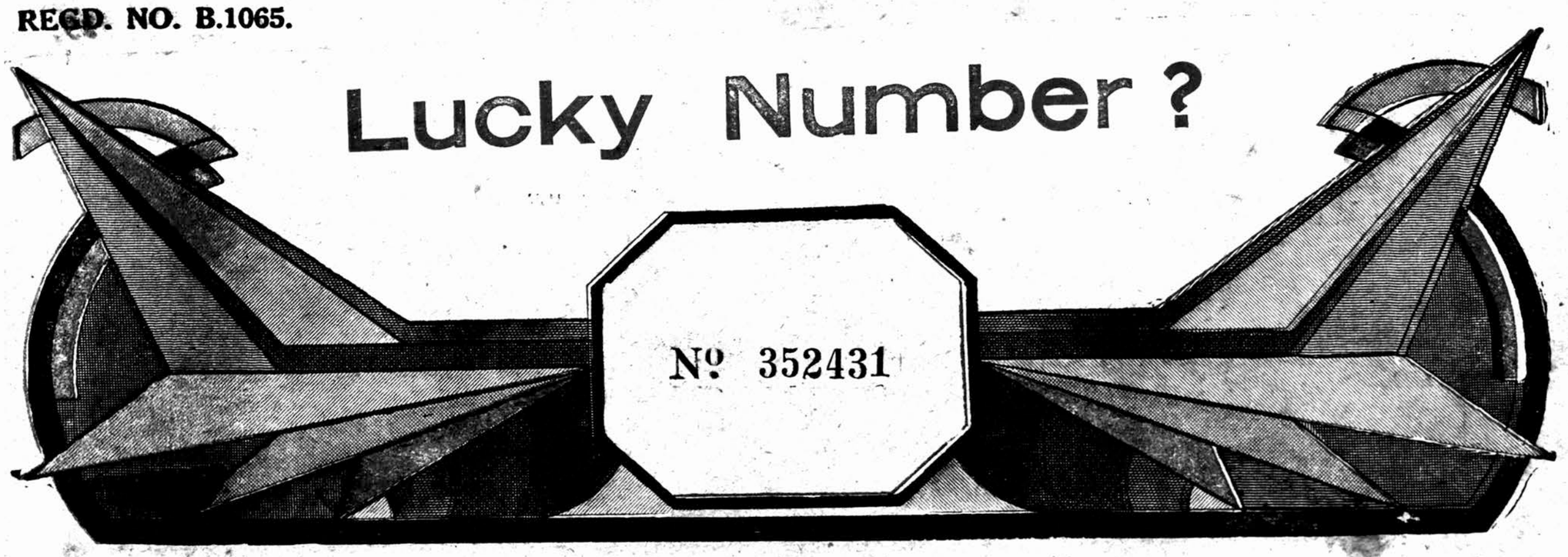

Sunday Chronicle

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